THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

INAUGURATION DAY.

Induction of Gov. John W. Geary

Grand Procession at Harrisburg.

Gen. Geary's Inaugural Address

Lively Scenes at the State Capital.

e New Government of our Commonwealth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, January 15.—This city was alive at an early hour this morning with the preparations for the inauguration of our soldier-Governor at the State Capitol to-day. The city is full of strangers, and wears the aspect that it did when the celebration of the return of peace took place.

Our Previous Governors.

1790 to 1799—Thomas Mifflin.
1800 to 1808—Thomas McKean.
1808 to 1817—Simon Snyder.
1817 to 1820—William Findley.
1820 to 1823—Joseph Heister.
1823 to 1829—Joseph Schulze.
1829 to 1835—George Wolf.
1835 to 1838—Joseph Ritner.
1838 to 1844—David R. Porter.
1844 to 1848—F. R. Shunk.
1848 to 1851—William F. Johnston.
1851 to 1854—William Bigler.
1854 to 1857—James Pollock.
1857 to 1860—W. F. Packer.
1860 to 1867—Andrew Gregg Curtin.
1867 to —John W. Geary.

OUR NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

January 15, 1867.

GOVERNOR.
Major-General John W. Geary, of Cumberland county.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
John Robley Dunglison, of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Colonel Francis Jordan, of Bedford county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
General Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.
Brevet Brigadier General David B. McCreary, of Montgomery county.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
Major-General John F. Hartranft, of Bucks county.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
Colonel James H. Campbell, of Lycoming county.

STATE TREASURER.
William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
Lewis W. Hall, of Erie.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.
Colonel John P. Glass, of Allegheny.

The Procession.

CHIEF MARSHAL.
Brigadier-General E. C. Williams.

National Guard Regiment, of Philadelphia, under command of Brigadier-General Peter Lyle.

Grey Reserve Battalion, of Philadelphia, Colonel Charles M. Prevost.

Lancaster Zouave Battalion, of Columbia, Major Adam Plohler.

Good-Will Fire Company, of Philadelphia, General Gideon Clark, Director.

Vigilant Fire Company, of York; one hundred men equipped.

Company G, Republican Invincibles, Captain McLean, of Philadelphia.

The Oath of Office.

When the procession reached the Capitol, Major-General John W. Geary ascended the stand, and Attorney-General William M. Meredith administered the oath of office, after which the new Governor proceeded to deliver the following address:—

Inaugural Address of Governor John W. Geary, Delivered January 15, 1867.

Fellow-Citizens:—Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow-countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for His constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore His aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "War's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the Government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the Government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population, and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the Rebellion; a brief reference, there ore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty, and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes, and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the Government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the thrice-honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor, and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the Government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equalled by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel from the first as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the republic, that in her bosom was conceived, and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men, money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The Rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless prestige in the old world. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the Rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerers could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency and a censurable forbearance which fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the Rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason *will* be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our republican form of government.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle" we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defense of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and it possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions already so creditably established for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom, and the complete triumph of the Government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success, if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling that statesmen contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the Government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the Government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23·39 per cent., from 1850 to 1860 as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900 they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, *he* is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. *They command the position.* The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvellous results.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The overthrow of the Rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of all classes that we have much to overcome, if we would equal the one or stimulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves.

However liberal the appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous in vain. Everything depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school-houses, results unquestionably not so much from the indifference of the State, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and to enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow-citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusable. Everything, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen, and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness in proportion as he is skilled in labor or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools ever rebelled against the Government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that, as she has been the mother of states, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community and its better moral feelings to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

THE STATE MILITARY.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fathers of the republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the Rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the Government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms, and fortifications of the Government, but had been for years *designedly* instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the Government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despotisms of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly twenty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety, and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the Visitors to the West Point Military Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligations to the principles upon which the Government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was not in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the Government that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme, and above all other political obligations.

If in our past and recent experience there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of our volunteers in the national defense there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of and familiarity with the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well-disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field.

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph of our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but, what is equally important, to depend upon and live upon our own resources. At the time the Rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country tested, and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent.

But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the Rebels, the American people began to practise upon the maxims of self-defense and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition have been the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad.

Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the Government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources are unequalled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of Government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

The Government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "plied duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860 as it preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed.

"Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads, than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, Southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and Territories of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free-traders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the Government; and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

FINANCES.

The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging for so many years like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practised, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt surely and steadily diminished, until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay in this would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished, and considerable reductions have already been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

The general and essential principles of law and liberty declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. That merciful provision, the *pardoning power*, conferred upon the Executive countless for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. Those "crudely" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficent protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the Government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental abuse and usurpation."

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvellous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages—a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution—has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystallized in the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be Providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous Government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot as in the secretions which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, *shall not* reappear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation or control its destinies unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baneful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor in every section of the country.

That they are insposed to accept such conditions is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly, in view of this fact, none of the late Rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the general Government while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been given. They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"Well done, good and faithful servants!" Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future weal are all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the Government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity, and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the Government, with distinctive duties, we are, nevertheless, parts of one organized and well-regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true, and comprehensive public policy.

If was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right;" and Jefferson who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to *them*, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

The Scenes This Morning.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, January 15.—About four o'clock snow commenced to fall, and still continues; but this appears to be no impediment to the enjoyment of the people. The streets are filled with "Boys in Blue," "Grey Reserves," "Invincibles," and other military organizations from a distance. Preparations for forming the line of procession, which moves at 11 o'clock, are being actively made. Squads of men and bands of music are moving through the streets continually.

The Procession.

The procession, when ready to move, was made up in the following order:—

Detachment of Police.
Chief Marshal, General E. C. Williams, and Mounted Aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of Major E. Meconkey,
General Peter Lyle commanding the
Military Division.
United States Barracks Band.
Squadron 3d United States Cavalry.
National Guards of Philadelphia, General Peter Lyle, one hundred strong, and bearing their tattered battle-flag.
Grey Reserves of Philadelphia, Colonel C. M. Prevost, three hundred strong.
Columbia Zouaves.

SECOND DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of Major T. D Greeneawalt,
The Governor, and Governor elect.
Committees of the Legislature, and Heads of Departments, with Guard of Honor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of General J. G. Owen.
Boys in Blue, Invincibles, and Union League.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of Captain William Cautter.
Soldiers of 1812 and Mexican War.
Officers and Soldiers of the Late War.
Wounded Soldiers of the Late War.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of John L. Hammer.
Judges and Members of the Bar.
Corporate Authorities of Harrisburg.
Clergy.
State and County Officers.
Members of Press and other Invited Guests, in Carriages.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of Captain J. T. Eisminger.
Civic Societies.
Employes of Manufacturing Establishments, and Citizens on foot and in carriages.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of Henry M. Komer.
Eleven different Fire Companies, including the Good Will, of Philadelphia.

In this Division there were five steamers, two hand engines, eight hose carriages, and two hook and ladder trucks.

General Geary to the Grey Reserves.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, January 15.—While the preparations for the procession were being completed, about half-past 10 o'clock Governor Geary appeared on the balcony of the Jones House, and made a short address to the Grey Reserves, of Philadelphia, promising them the hearty support of the Executive to further the interests of the volunteer militia so far as lay in his power.

End of the Snow.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the snow ceased to fall, but the shining of the sun only served to aggravate the discomfort of those who were compelled to stand and march in the melting snow.

Land Office Returns.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing that 25 749 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the months of November and December last, at the following local offices:—

Detroit and Terence City (Michigan) Offices, in December, 11,464 and 3109 acres respectively, and at Brownsville, Nebraska, in November, 11,176 acres.

The greater portion of the land was taken up under the Homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation.

The aggregate cash sales amounted to $3471.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Prize-Fight—Murderer Sentenced—The United States Senatorship—State Treasurership, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, January 14.

Two bullies, named Sam. Collyer, of Baltimore, and James McGlade, of New York, with about three hundred fancy men, left here in the Northern Central cars last night to attend a prize-fight, for $1000 a side, at a point twelve miles this side of Harrisburg.

John Clare, for the murder of Peter Grove, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Emery to be hanged.

There is some disputation in the Maryland Senate about the repeal of the Eastern Shore law, and defects in political bargains may delay Swann's election to the United States Senate a few days.

Robert Fowler has been agreed upon for re-election for the State Treasurership.

Two inches of snow fell here last night.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Baltimore Boy Gains an Easy Victory—Character of his Laurels, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, January 15.—The prize-fight between Collyer, of Baltimore, and McGlade, of New York, came off this morning according to the arranged programme, at a point near the railroad track, about ten miles from this city. The fancy were out in full force and feather, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. A whole regiment of them came up from Baltimore, while New York and other points were largely represented.

Three rounds were fought, occupying less than ten minutes, when Collyer was declared the victor. He made short work of McGlade, as was expected by the "knowing ones," who bet largely in favor of the "Baltimore Boy."

Arrival of the Steamship Bremen.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The steamship Bremen, from Southampton, with dates of the 2d, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 48; Erie 65½; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102½; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 89; New York Central, 108½; Illinois Central, 119½; Cumberland preferred, 85; Missouri 6s, 93½; U. S. Five twenties of 1862, 107½; do. 1863-5, 105½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104½; Sterling Exchange, 9½; sight, 10½; Gold, 134½, but it has been 135½; Money is 7 per cent.; Hudson River, 125½.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton quiet at 34½@35c. Flour dull; decined 10@15 cents. Sales of 6500 barrels; State $8 50@12·40; Ohio $11·90@14 15; Western, $9·40@13·75; Southern, $12@17. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull. Oats quiet. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, January 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 1862 5-20s sold at 106½; July, 1865, 5-20s at 104¾, an advance of ¼; and June 7·30s at 104½, no change. 99¾ was bid for 10 40s; and 108 for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@100½, and old do. at 96½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52@52½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Northern Central at 46½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29¼@29¾, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; and Norristown at 63, an advance of 1.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19; 46 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; and 14½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33 for preferred do; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 87 for Morris Canal common; 124 for preferred do.; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135; 11 A. M., 135½; 12 M., 134¾; 1 P. M., 134¾.

—Philadelphia stockholders of the Bank of Louisville, Ky., are notified that their semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid at the Bank of North America on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared by the Buffalo Water Works. Philadelphia stockholders will be paid at the Tradesmen's National Bank on and after the 15th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$750 5-20s 62 cp.sm..	106¼	50 sh N Central....	46¼
$800 do 65 Jy....	104¾	100 sh Cata pf.....	29
$500 U S 7 30s, Je..	104¾	100 sh do.....	29¼
$100 do Aug..	104	100 sh do.....	29¼
$1000 US 10-40s cp..e	99¾	5 sh Reading.....	52¾
$1000 City 6s new....	100	5 sh do ...s5wn	52¾
$300 do o10k s o	96¾	5 sh do.....c	52¾
$500 Bel'vi&Del bds	86	5 sh do.....	52¾
$1000 W J R 6s.....	85	100 sh do.....	52¾
$5000 PaR 1st m 6slts	99¼	5 sh do.transf.e	52¾
$2000 Lehigh V bs..	95½	15 sh do.....e	52¾
50 sh 13th& 15th....	19		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134¾@134¾; Silver 4s and 5s, 130;

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Ominous News from Europe—Threatened Destruction of Turkey—Prospect of a General War.

From the Times.

The cable announcement that the Turks have made a levy of 150,000 troops to suppress the Greek revolt, confirms the previous news that the insurrection of the Greek subjects of Turkey, which began in Crete, was spreading, and had broken out in several of the insular dependencies in the Archipelago, as well as in Thessaly. In fact, the whole of the Greek subjects of the Sultan, as well as the population of the Greek kingdom itself, are thoroughly excited and aroused by their sympathy with the struggling Cretans, and it seems impossible to restrain them longer from taking part in the war against the Turk.

But it is not only in the Greek portions of the Turkish Empire that the spirit of revolution is rife. We have a despatch to-day that an insurrection is on the point of breaking out in the Province of Bosnia; and we learn by the latest mail from Europe that Roumania and Servia are preparing for the opportunity—which the present insurrectionary movements will give them—to shake off the last shadow of allegiance to the power that rules at Constantinople. In fact, in every part of European Turkey, and among all its Christian peoples, Sclavonian as well as Hellenic, there is an agitation which is too profound, and has already gone too far, and covers too much surface, to have any other ending than in such a war as will break down and smash up the tottering Turkish Empire.

It is assuredly a critical time for the Turk—the most critical he has seen during all the centuries of his encampment in Europe.

The vital question, however, in the whole matter, is as to the action of the great European powers. England and France have long been trying to stave off and postpone this terrible and intricate "Eastern Question," which is ever looming up ominously and ever threatening to come to a crisis, and which they declare is certain to involve Europe in a general war. The Crimea settled nothing. It was merely a war of postponement. The issue is now assuming a form which will not much longer permit of this style of treatment.

Turkey has broken off diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Greece, and the Ambassador has been recalled from Athens. The Greeks, on their part, are actively continuing their assistance to their revolutionary brethren in Crete, and the Cretans are reported to have received from Greece large numbers of military reinforcements, with fresh supplies of arms. This rupture, which, unless prevented by outside force, will result in open hostilities between the two Governments, necessitates the interference of the great powers. Neither Greece nor Turkey have been permitted to exist for their own convenience, but for the convenience of Western Europe; and the fundamental condition of their existence is, that they maintain the peace between themselves. If they fail to do this—if they create an opportunity for Russian aggrandizement—they fail in the purpose for which one was called into existence, and the other has been protected. The next thing is for their masters to take them in charge.

The Russian feeling, the Russian interest, and the Russian designs in regard to this Eastern question have never been and are not now in any way concealed. We learn by the cable that the Czar and the Imperial family have just given their countenance and their presence at a ball in aid of the suffering families of the insurrectionary Cretans, and this is an incident which will not be without effect upon the revolt itself, and will be construed as of the utmost significance throughout Europe. It has been the common accusation in the journals of England and France, since the beginning of the present Cretan difficulties, that they were stimulated by Russian emissaries, in the interest of Russia, and that the Czar was only waiting the opportune moment in the progress of this affair, when the condition of Turkey should be such that he could at last carry out his designs upon Constantinople. He will not have to wait long for a pretext, it, in addition to the Greeks, the Sclavonic population in the North has also risen in arms against their Turkish masters.

The sympathies of the Liberals of Continental Europe, and also of England, are with the Greeks. Representative men like Mazzini and Victor Hugo have spoken eloquently in their behalf, and it is reported to-day that Garibaldi has carried out the purpose which he had previously announced of going to aid the people of Candia.

It is impossible yet to foresee the precise course of the Governments of England and France. Of course, should Russia prematurely take a hand in the affairs, the policy of the Governments just mentioned will very soon be apparent. They will from necessity combine to restrain the ambitious designs of the Czar, as they did twelve years ago; and both Russia and the Western Powers will attempt to form the best combinations possible with Austria and Prussia; for in the present condition of European affairs the Turkish question cannot be settled without the active interference of these two Governments. Austria has purposes of her own to accomplish on the Danube, and Prussia has ends to serve for which this would be her best opportunity.

But if, as is likely, England and France have the first word in this matter between Turkey and Greece, they will doubtless make the most strenuous efforts to secure peace, and once more postpone the Eastern question. Upon any principle other than that of temporary expediency—which is no principle at all—it is certainly impossible to see how these powers can take any further steps for supporting this wretched farce and wretched despotism, the Turkish Empire. They know it is doomed, and they might as well make preparations at once for the new order of things—the new arrangement of nationalities that must follow it. Bitterly opposed as they are to Russian aggrandizement, it goes altogether against the Christianity of England to support the Mahometan power over a great Christian population; and it is impossible to see how France, which, with Napoleon at its head, supports so strongly the doctrine of "united nationalities," can take part in suppressing the aspirations of the Greeks.

The English press are calling for a European conference to settle the question. The London *Globe* of Saturday last speaks of the matter as being now so pressing that it demands immediate attention, and advocates this idea. It may come to this, if, in the meantime, the complications of the case and the conduct of Russia do not compel an appeal to arms. However it ends, we hope that at its close the world will have seen the last of Turkey in Europe.

The Powers and Policy of Congress in Reference to the South.

From the Herald.

The conflict between Congress and the Administration in reference to the present *status* of the excluded States has resulted in a confusion of ideas and theories on the subject which can be settled only by first ascertaining the *status* of said States with their submission as members of a hostile confederacy to the armed forces of the United States. What, then, was the position of those insurgent States with the surrender of the last detachment of the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States? According to President Johnson, taking into the account certain issues decided by the war, they were thrown back to the legal condition in which they stood just before their rebellion; but as their local Governments existing at the close of the war had been derived from, and had been participants in, the Rebellion, they were void, and no new local Governments on a loyal basis were necessary. All this was based on the plausible theory that a State cannot withdraw from the Union, and cannot be expelled or denied its Constitutional right as a member of the Union. To admit this theory we must, of course, accept the Rebellion and its bloody battles as nothing more than a series of election riots, during which the authority of the general Government over the Rebel States was not legally interrupted or impaired.

Against this theory, however, the facts are overwhelming. The States leagued together in the Rebellion were organized under a hostile Confederate government—first at Montgomery, Alabama, and next at Richmond, Virginia—to the end of the war. Under this government the league, in its efforts by force of arms to establish an independent Union, resting upon "the corner-stone of African slavery," was recognized in the outset by the Western powers of Europe as a belligerent, entitled to belligerent rights, and was treated from the beginning of hostilities, in exchanges of prisoners, etc., as a belligerent by the United States. It is a fact, then, that the late war was a war between two hostile Governments for the possession of certain States, people, and territory, seized by a rebellious usurpation. We know, too, that had this Rebel usurpation proved the stronger party in the war, compelling the United States to a recognition of its independence, the Rebel States would thereafter have had nothing more to do with the Government at Washington than the British North American provinces. But by the superior armed forces of the United States—that is, of the States still adhering to the Union—this hostile Southern Confederacy was put down; and so the States concerned, people and territory, under the decisive laws of war and the general law of nations, reverted, in fact, to the United States in the condition of a foreign hostile people subjugated and of territories wrested from a foreign power.

This, then, at the close of the year, was the status of the Rebel States and their people; and as war is the last resort of kings and peoples, from which there is no appeal, those States cannot now appeal from the issues of their war, as a foreign and hostile coalition, to the Supreme Court for their forfeited rights under the Constitution. They stand subject to the terms of restoration which the United States of the war may think fit to impose. The States constituting our general Government *de facto* and *de jure* during the war are still in law the United States; and the States still excluded on account of the Rebellion have no right to a voice in the matter of a Constitutional amendment, although it may be imposed upon them as a condition of restoration, or as the supreme law everywhere under the Federal jurisdiction, when ratified by three-fourths of the adhering States. We are dealing with facts and their logical results, not with theories ignoring the final decisions of the war. Next in order it follows that, as the terms of Southern restoration belong to the law-making power of the Government, all that the Executive has done in the way of Southern reconstruction, if disapproved by Congress, falls to the ground, and the States concerned stand as they stood with Kirby Smith's surrender—subject to the terms which Congress may deem proper and expedient, even to the extent of the obliteration of their State boundaries.

Such, from the decisions of the war, are the powers of Congress over this question. But the fact must not be forgotten in this connection, that in absorbing a foreign State we absorb its obligations. The Rebel States, as members of the Union, each in its State capacity before the war, had incurred a heavy bill of State debts, ranging from ten to forty or fifty millions, more or less, for each State. Those debts by each of the States concerned are now held as binding upon them; and, if we act consistently with the grand issue of the war, that the Rebel States with their subjugation ceased to exist as States, we must at least assume the debts which they owed down to the hour of their secession from the United States. The rights, powers, and obligations of a conqueror go together. The question then recurs. Will it be best, with the full powers of Congress over the subject of Southern reconstruction, to assume the legal debts of the States concerned, to the extent of two or three hundred millions of money; or, partially adopting the theory of President Johnson, will it be best to insist only upon the right of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction and restoration?

This is a nice question, and it should at least be settled in view of the rights of honest creditors. It may be settled by the assumption of the State debts with the assumption of the power to obliterate the States concerned and to reorganize them as Territories; but it may be settled by recognizing the States interested as "States whose functions have been impaired and suspended, but not destroyed by their Rebellion," as viewed by President Johnson. Thus, acting upon the sound conclusion that the States represented in the general Government are legally the United States, Congress has only to declare the pending Constitutional amendment part and parcel of the supreme law of the land, with its ratification by three-fourths of the adhering States, in order to make it binding upon the outside States, with or without their consent, just as the amendment abolishing slavery applies to Kentucky, though three or four times rejected by Kentucky. But what of the Supreme Court? Even in view of impediments from this quarter the policy here indicated, we think, is best; because it can be made to hold till the next Presidential election, which will establish this settlement beyond a peradventure.

The Latest Phase of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

It is definitely settled and proclaimed that the late slaveholding States, Tennessee only excepted, will not, as at present organized, ratify the Constitutional amendment matured and adopted by Congress last winter. On the contrary, they will each and all reject it. Most of them, in fact, have already formally done so. In a single instance only—that of Texas—has this rejection been couched in indecorous or insulting terms. Usually, the manner has been unexceptionable, if not even courteous. The wiser and more considerate Southrons say to the North in substance:—"What you propose may seem proper and just from *your* point of view; we will not here dispute this, nor deny your power in the premises; it may even be right that you should disfranchise us or debar our accession to office; we do not judge you nor decide what you can or should do; but, when you ask us to exclude from office our foremost men because they were our leaders in the late struggle, our reply must be that honor and good faith preclude our assent. Disfranchise us all if you will—debar us from holding office evermore—but do not ask us to punish our leaders for doing the work we assigned them."

This rejection, then—or rather, this reason for such rejection—has a manly aspect that appeals to every generous mind. But whether you agree in this view or not, the fact remains. There are fourteen States that will not ratify the Amendment; and it can only be carried over their heads by ignoring them in the count, and assuming that three-fourths of the States at present represented in Congress will suffice to ratify. That assumption, however, will certainly be controverted in the Supreme Court, and probably overruled. After our recent experience, this is a rock to be avoided.

It is, therefore, plain that Congress must and will undertake the work of reorganizing the States now unrepresented in either House. Whether it shall regard the existing organizations as temporary scaffoldings, to be used in making a more substantial, permanent structure, or shall resolve to build from the foundation, is immaterial. The essential matter is, that they build wisely, justly, beneficently.

The first point to be regarded is the ultimate if not instant enfranchisement of all the Southern people. If it be deemed necessary temporarily to withhold the right of suffrage from some of those who were zealous, active Rebels, we have nothing to say. So, if it should be deemed fit that a portion of the more ignorant, vagrant, irresponsible Southerners, white or black, should be denied the same right, we have no protest to make. But no man should be left unfranchised for any reason not grounded in his personal incapacity to vote intelligently or to vote patriotically. And whatever disabilities may be imposed should be expressly terminable within a brief period, unless the proscribed shall persist in demonstrating his unfitness to exercise the trust of a voter.

We doubt the existence of an intelligent American who does not realize that the day must come, and cannot be far distant, wherein no inhabitant of any of our States will be denied the right of suffrage because he is a negro, or because he was a Rebel. And if we all know that impartial suffrage must ultimately be the rule, why should not all considerate citizens unite to hasten its adoption? Suppose we reconstruct the Union, and leave out four millions of Rebels or four millions of negroes, deny them any voice in making, amending, or executing the laws whereby they are to be governed—who does not know that a new and fierce struggle for their enfranchisement will commence directly—that we shall have made peace only to clear the decks for a new fight? Nay, who does not know that the champions of enfranchisement—whether it be of the blacks or of the Rebels—will surely, and not remotely, triumph. And what is to compensate for the years of fierce, sterile agitation which the intervening disfranchisement will have caused.

We appeal to patriots, to thoughtful men of all parties, for prompt, decisive action in the premises. We have had six years of civil strife and convulsion, most of them destructive and bloody; let us try now to have peace. But an adjustment that leaves four millions under the ban will be hardly a truce. It is high time that every one should be incited to go to work, with full assurance that the Government will not strip him of his property, nor tamely consent to see him stripped by others. It is high time that good men of all parties should confer and consult, in the hope that they may thus contribute to a speedy and complete pacification. And what basis for that adjustment can be found more comprehensive, more beneficent, than that of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage?

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One bale of Domet Flannels, 31¼ cents; same goods as have been selling at 45 cents

Good All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 58, 60 and 65 cents.

7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.

Best quality Shirting Flannels.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Good yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25, and 28 cents.

5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 28, 35 cents.

6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.

Best Quality American Prints, 18¾ cents.

A good assortment of Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20 cents.

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Linen Bird-eye, for Aprons.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Victoria Lawn, and Swiss Muslins.

A cheap lot of Plaid Muslins.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs, of Bertrand Milicent's make, at 40, 44, 47, 50, 58, 60, 75, 87½c., and $1.

Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50c. to $1.

A large assortment of Cloth Gloves, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.

5-4 Bleached Muslin, called extra heavy, 25 cents

10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95 cents.

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.

One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents.

Best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 25 cents.

Table Linens, from 50 cents to $1.

Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62c. to $1.

2000 yards selected styles of Calicoes.

Canton Flannels, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28c., etc.

All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.

Superfine yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.

Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.

85-75 large size all-wool Blankets.

Unbleached Muslins, best makes, all widths.

Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

Bargains in Linen Towels, 18¾, 25, and 36 cents.

Balmoral Skirts, $1 75—over 50 dozen sold.

Ladies' Merino Vests at reduced prices, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. (Caldwell's.) No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

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R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets.

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EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc.

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MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Extra Large Table Cloths.

Napkins to Match.

UPWARDS OF 200 PIECES

Heavy Power-Loom Table Linen,

FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK

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Selling at Importer's Prices.

DEPOT FOR

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A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Whose establishment for the sale of

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,

Table and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. (9 14 thstuomrp

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 4 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 00; 30 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and price

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street.

12 6 2m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 9§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Firecoard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

11 17 stuth 6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street

1867. DIARIES 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.

Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.

A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Blank Books,

Stationers, Engravers, and Printers.

7 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF ALL KINDS,

FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,

Can be obtained direct at the

MANUFACTORY AGENCY,

No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 5

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 5

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $500. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches etc.,

11 15 smthrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26 §

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

Solid Silver-Ware.

8 15

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint which becomes as hard as slate

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections, it forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MANUFACTURERS.

MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,

12 21 6m No. 304 GREEN Street.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,

11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12 and 4 inch.

CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, in short lengths.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 4 inch.

WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING

BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE,
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. (11 29 thstuim

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 1 1

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS,

BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGOLA MATS, BELOW MARKET RATES.

KNEASS & CO.,

No. 631 MARKET Street.

Life-size horse in door. Come and see. 1 1 1

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. (11 1 thstu§

J. H. BURDSALL'S

CONFECTIONERY,

ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,

No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,

GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

A SKILL SOMEWHERE.—A couple of young men came on to this city to make some investigations into the contents of the sewers. They paid their respects to the Mayor, and asked his permission to enter the sewers, and by him were referred to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. Accordingly, that officer was waited on by two young men, who desired information as to the size and location of the sewers, passing through the portions of the city inhabited by those who are supposed to wear diamonds and costly jewelry, and are so careless about such wealth that they allow it to run into the sewers. The Chief, before affording the information desired, referred the parties to the Chief Commissioner of Highways, as the officer having charge of the manholes leading into the sewers. The Commissioner has not yet been waited upon, and the probability is that the search has already commenced.

RECOVERY OF MR. RALSTON'S REMAINS.—Whilst removing the debris of the warehouse No. 227 N. Broad street, lately destroyed by fire, the workmen found the body of Mr. Ralston, who was burned to death at that fire. The body was badly burned, the feet being burned completely off; the head was also detached from the body. The remains were removed to the stable of an undertaker near by, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. This affair is wrapped in mystery. No knowledge of the origin of the fire could be obtained. The supposition was that some person or persons who knew of the old gentleman having considerable money about him, entered the building, murdered him, and set the premises on fire to avoid detection. The Coroner's investigation will no doubt throw some light on the affair.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named William H. Brown, aged 26 years, residing at Thirteenth and Christian streets, and employed as a laborer at the new Horticultural Hall, Broad street, above Spruce, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in hoisting up lumber to the second story, when the sling containing the boards slipped, a quantity of snow being on them, and fell, striking Brown fairly on the top of the head, fracturing the skull. Surgeon Neil was summoned, but before his arrival the man had ceased to breathe. The body was removed to the Fifth District Station House, Fifteenth and Locust streets, and Coroner Daniels notified to hold an inquest.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Union School and Children's Home took place last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Arch streets. Over one hundred of the children belonging to the Home sang appropriate hymns. The institution has received for the year $10,464·15, and expended $10,458·08, leaving a balance of $6·07. The report referred to the death of the late President, John P. Crozier.

HOSPITAL CASES.—D. M. Grey, aged 60 years, fell on the ice in Market street, below Fourth, yesterday, and fractured his hip-bone. He resided at No. 1133 Melon street.

Peter McGolack, aged 28 years, a resident of Port Clinton, had his leg broken by a heavy piece of rock falling upon it at that place. Both were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.—The annual report of the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society was read at the Home, in Cherry street, below Eighteenth. It referred very feelingly to the deaths of Miss Jane D. L. Kane, who was Secretary for twenty-six years, and their late President, Margaret Hodge.

RIOTER PARDONED.—Washington Hamilton, who was convicted of taking part in the riot at Moyamensing avenue and Federal streets, in September last, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin.

Secret Societies at the South—Report of the Chief of the United States Detective Police.

The following is the report on the subject of secret Rebel associations, made to Congress by the Chief of the United States Detective force:—

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:—

Gentlemen:—On the 1st of September last, my attention having been directed by the Southern correspondence of the *Tribune*, and numerous other Northern journals, to the alleged existence of secret societies in the lately rebellious States, for the purpose of evading the laws of the Government of the United States, and keeping up a disciplined organization to be used as a nucleus in a renewed attempt to overthrow the Government, as soon as the said States have sufficiently recovered their material strength, I communicated to his Excellency the President my impression that there must be some foundation for rumors so generally asserted and believed, and was instructed by him to institute a minute investigation into the matter throughout the whole of the Southern country.

I prepared careful instructions accordingly for my agents in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, and charged the sub-agents in the cities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston to be particularly vigilant in carrying out their orders, as it was supposed that the said secret societies, if such existed, would have their headquarters in one or more of said cities, as being most convenient for communication with foreign powers, and for escape in case of discovery.

Regular communication was kept up both by telegraph and mail with all the stations in the States above named, but nothing transpired until about the 1st of December, when reports were simultaneously received from Charleston and New Orleans, stating that, after a constant watch sustained with the most unceasing vigilance for a period of two months, the agents believed they were at last on the right trail.

Naturally it was supposed that the meetings of these secret societies would be held at the dead of night, and in the most out-of-the-way places, and the chief efforts of my agents were in accordance with this idea; but, as will be seen further on, this opinion proved entirely incorrect, and much valuable time and strenuous exertion were thus wasted.

By a strange coincidence, on the first day of December some members of the day watch, both in Charleston and New Orleans, mentioned to the agents at those places that they had regularly noticed, from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. every day, a greater commotion among the population than at any other time. The agents verified this fact by personal observation the next day, and immediately telegraphed me as above stated. I then notified agents in other places of this discovery, and directed their attention to an observance of any similar phenomenon in their departments.

In less than a week I became satisfied, from reports received from my agents in all the lately rebellious States, that the ramifications of the Association, whatever it might be, to which was attributed this afternoon commotion, were very extensive. On December 20, I had received reports from Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans, that it had been definitely ascertained that a great number of the inhabitants of those cities assembled between the hours above named at private houses and at hotels, in cliques numbering usually five to a dozen persons, but reaching sometimes as high as one or two hundred; and that at all these gatherings, among the many subjects discussed, there was one which was common to all the meetings, but that it was impossible to discover this by listening at doors and windows, and it would be necessary, in order to obtain full information, to violate the privacy of families.

I immediately telegraphed them to endeavor to introduce spies into the houses on Christmas Day, as, that being a day of general festivity, it could be done with less liability to suspicion. Owing, however, to the difficulty of securing the services of suitable persons, this operation was postponed until New Year's Day.

The storm which has since prevailed has interfered with the working of the mails and telegraph to such an extent that I have been unable sooner to lay my report before your honorable body; but I am happy now to be able to relieve your minds of all fears as to the existence of any such societies. The most thorough and complete information assures me that there are no such societies, and that the subject universally discussed in the afternoon meetings of the Southern cliques was dinner.

VERIBAD HOKES,
Chief United States Detective Police.
Washington, January 5, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTES,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who have met with a most
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
Positively Last Nights of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
which has met with
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
It will be repeated, with the
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
among which may be mentioned
THE GREAT CATARACT SCENE
ON THE
GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,
KNOWN AS
THE DEVIL'S BASIN.
Will conclude with the powerful Drama, in three acts,
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 19,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Second time of the successful matinee piece,
THE THREE RED MEN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
ROMANCE AND REALITY A SUCCESS.
Eighth Night of the eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
whose artistic impersonations are nightly hailed
WITH RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 15,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will enact, for the fourth time, his great
COMEDY IMPERSONATION OF
JACK SWIFT,
in his own original American comedy of
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
ANOTHER NEW PLAY—£100,000.
Last Week of the brilliant engagement of
MRS. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Byron's new Comedy, entitled
£100,000,
Alice Barlow.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
AIDED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Concluding each evening with a
LAUGHABLE COMEDIETTA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
MONDAY—G. L. FOX. PANTOMIME.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Engagement of the celebrated
MR BELVIL RYAN.
THIS EVENING,
THE GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST,
THE TWO POSTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Kelley's Grand North American PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,
And the Concert to be Given at the
WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.
THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE OF THE KIND EVER INAUGURATED IN THE WORLD.
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Will be presented to Ticket Holders.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

Tickets, $1 each; five for $4·50; ten for $8; twenty for $17·50 will be sent to any address on receipt of money. Send the name of each subscriber, and address. Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or register d letter, may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,
1 12 6t CHICAGO, ILL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SÆNGERBUND
GRAND MASKED BALL,
JANUARY 21, 1867.
Tickets, $3·00, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady; each additional lady's ticket, $1 00.
No person will be admitted without presenting the check.
MANAGERS.
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street; Jesse R. Walker, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut; F. J. Walter, No. 272 S. Third street; Wilhelm Eisenlohr, No 137 S. Tenth street; Christian Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street; Charles Grill, No. 724 Filbert street; Mason Hirsch, No. 414 Market street; Louis Hiehnerwald, No. 231 Dock street; Caspar Bicker, No. 508 Arch street; Henry Gebauer, No. 1028 Sansom street.
Tickets can be obtained of J. Risley, Continental Hotel; Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street; George Muller, No. 728 Vine street; F. & L. Ladner, No. 532 N. Third street; and at Actien Hall, No. 341 N. Third street; Saengerbund Hall, corner of Crown and Callowhill; and of the Managers. 1 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 1 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
THE LAST WEEK.
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE.
THE DAY CLOSE AT HAND.
The Award of Premiums to be Made at Two and a half o'clock P. M.,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
On the Stage of the Opera House, at Chicago
The Philadelphia Committee leave for Chicago on THURSDAY.
Arrangements have been made to receive
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS CITY
UP TO
SATURDAY, 19th INSTANT,
AT
No. 607 CHESNUT STREET,
(Bulletin Building,)
AND
AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.
A FEW SHARES ONLY REMAIN.
CERTIFICATES $5.
Open at both places until 10 o'clock P. M. each day.
T. B. PUGH, Secretary.
1 14 mwfrhst(4t) SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A Cheap and Substantial Gift.
Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.
MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuths3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 26 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18 6

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Barris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3·50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ARNOLD, NUSBAUM & NIRDLINGER
Have Removed their
WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
And Department for the sale of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
To the large BROWN-STONE BUILDING formerly occupied by JOSEPH RIEGEL and H. S. FISTER,
No. 47 North THIRD Street,
Where they will be happy to welcome their customers and the TRADE generally 1 8 tuths3t

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by raising, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 417 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863 [14 fmwfm rp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwdm

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1017 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
9 8 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 19
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 23
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, January 26
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, January 30
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....35
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 6 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 8 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wettersteadt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 5 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, M.D., thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 8 30 6

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867.
Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—
New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,00 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100 000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 160,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20 000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.
All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.
For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.
Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m4t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—
One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.
One small Stone Building.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
January 9, 1867.
Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.
The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.
The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.
Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
1 11 11t Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.
The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.
Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.
The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Brt. Lt.-Col.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.
A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
9 4 smw Philadelphia

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 6rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. 12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
7th Sc. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 31 mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES,
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 31 North FOURTH Street,
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 29 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 21 6

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. 11 15

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867.

The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

We are inclined to oppose the further prosecution of the steps now being taken to secure the impeachment of the President of the United States, for the following reasons:—

1. The success of the impeachment is doubtful. The actions of the President have, in our individual opinion, been such as to warrant his conviction. But the Senate of the United States, when sitting in judgment, is under oath. Every member is performing not a partisan, but a judicial duty; and the very fact that so many of them are known political opponents of the President, would tend to make them act with even more fairness than if they were not liable to the imputation of being governed by passion rather than duty. Should the Senate by any action fail to sustain the charges of the House, there can be no doubt but that the fabric of the Republican party would totter to its foundation. Why, then, subject ourselves to such a risk?

2. If the Senate should find Andrew Johnson guilty of all the charges preferred, and remove him, it would at once make him in the eyes of many a martyr. The Republican party would at once lay itself open to the charge of having been unjust, and the fact that it had such an immense superiority of numbers in both Houses would make such a complaint appear in the eyes of many at least plausible. Foreign powers would also view the matter in the light of a persecution. There is a natural impulse in the human heart to defend one who is down; and whether his disgrace be deserved or not, pity will make him advocates. Give the President rope enough, and he will hang himself; but seek to strangle him, and half the country will make him a martyr.

3. If the Senate proceed to a trial, there is every ground for supposing that the length of time employed will be such as to leave but little to be gained by a conviction. Hastings—with every inducement for speed on the part of his prosecutors—secured a continuance of his trial for seven years. Cannot Andrew Johnson prolong his through two? "But," say some, "the Republicans have the power, and can hasten matters." They can, indeed; but they dare not. The fact that they have the power will compel them to give the accused every chance; and should they hasten, it will be a gratification of partisanship at the expense of power. It would require but a feeble opposition to prolong the trial for two years. Meanwhile, the House must continue in perpetual session, and great inconvenience be the result, to say nothing of the dangerous excitement and expense.

4. If we escape all the preparatory dangers, and conviction is secured, what good will result? We will have lost a grand basis on which to go through the next Presidential campaign. We will have failed to profit by the lesson of last year, when we conquered the enemy by selecting our own base—the Constitutional amendment—and presenting it for adoption, so that we might fight on that line before the people. It is sound policy to keep Andrew Johnson's conduct as the basis of battle in 1868. But, besides this, the effect of our having the President will be but slight. As it now stands, the Senate can so check his appointing power as to do away with the improper use of patronage, and Congress can mould the policy of the country, as his veto is no obstacle. Proper laws can make him powerless for evil, as helpless as though he were deposed from office.

5. Should the Senate, by sufficient haste, get through with the case by fall, we would be obliged to have another election for President and Vice-President. The country would be thrown into a state of feverish excitement, and all the expense, danger, and evils too numerous to be mentioned, of a Presidential campaign would be endured not only in 1867, but also in 1868. The interval would be, of course, employed in political excitement. Legitimate business would be abandoned, and the foundation of our Government, always weakened by the ever-recurring election, would positively be endangered by the excitement and passion incident upon two contests between two nearly evenly matched political parties. The detriment to the morality as well as the finances of the people would not be repaid by success.

6. The long doubt attendant on the impeachment of the President would have an injurious effect on trade of all kinds. There can be no doubt that the present uncertainty in politics is operating against commerce. Politics have a close connection with trade under any circumstances, especially so when the system of finances is dependent on the party which is in power. Long continued political agitation would expose the business interests, and have a tendency to yet further depress mercantile trade.

For these reasons, we entertain grave doubts as to the policy of pressing an impeachment. The question to be settled is merely one of policy. The Constitution, by prescribing no punishment upon conviction but removal from office, shows that the offense is merely viewed in a political point of view. The question, therefore, is whether the continuance of the present evils would or would not be less harmful to the country than the removal of the Executive? The question is one for Congress to settle. With it rests the responsibility, and we do but perform our duty as journalists in reciting these palpable objections. If, however, Congress deems it sound policy to proceed, we cannot but believe that it has grounds for its action.

We hope, however, that the Judiciary Committee will let the matter drop. They have not gone too far to make a cessation of prosecution appear like a surrender. Let them report a resolution that, while they consider the actions of the President to be such as to warrant an impeachment, yet the good of the country demands that no such extreme step be taken. This will clear up the difficulty, save the country from danger, and put us in a position to utterly rout the enemy in 1868.

We cannot tell what dangers we may be subjecting the country to by prosecuting the case. We have already tested how far the Executive can injure the land. It is, then, beyond all doubt, wisdom to "rather bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

The New Administration.

Governor Geary was inaugurated at Harrisburg to day. His inaugural address will be found on the first page of this paper. It is just such a document as we might have expected from a gallant soldier called to be the Chief Magistrate of a great Commonwealth. It pertinently alludes to the great struggle through which the country has passed, and to the important and honorable part borne in it by the State of Pennsylvania. He rejoices in the overthrow of slavery, and asserts that the people of the conquering North and West "command the position."

The great subject of the education of the people is ably and thoroughly discussed, and he sums up his reflections on that topic in the following apposite quotation:—

"The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community and its better moral feelings to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A Church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

The importance of the State military is properly dwelt upon; and the necessity for constant organization and discipline is shown. "Nor should we forget," says the Governor, "that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field."

Our home resources and home labor are appropriately discussed. The Governor advocates protection to home industry in a manner which must command the approbation of the great body of our citizens, independent of party distinctions. He considers this the sheet-anchor of our prosperity as a Commonwealth.

The national situation is discussed with vigor, and in a tone of devotion to the great principles of Republican liberty which is eminently appropriate and satisfactory.

"The abhorrent doctrine," says the Governor, "that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror."

We cannot but feel that it was a good Providence that guided the choice of the people in the selection of a Chief Magistrate who signalizes his entrance upon the high duties of his station by the utterance of sentiments so wise, so patriotic, and so full of the best spirit of the age.

Inconsistent Carping About the Constitution.

To show with what a spirit of puerility some people are always complaining that the Constitution is violated whenever anything is done that does not happen to square with their ideas, we quote the following from a Democratic paper in regard to the proposed law for the meeting of the next Congress on the 4th of March:—

"For the sake of annoying the President, the radicals in that body do not hesitate to impose a needless expense upon the people and to *violate the spirit of the Constitution*. The Constitution provides a time for the meeting of Congress, and although there is nothing in that instrument to prohibit the appointment of an extraordinary session, as has just been done, *it inferentially opposes* such action from the fact that it empowers the President to convene Congress in case of necessity."

Now, if the writer who penned that had ever taken the trouble to *read* the Constitution about which he prates, he would have seen that it *expressly empowers* Congress to fix the day upon which it shall annually assemble. The inference attempted to be drawn from the power of the President to call an extra session is a totally unwarranted one. So, too, the "needless expense" is all moonshine. Congress and its officers are paid by the year, and not by the day.

We doubt not this Democratic editor thinks it entirely *constitutional* for the President to usurp legislative powers, or to appoint persons to office without the advice and consent of the Senate. Consistency is a "jewel" which our conservative Constitution defenders don't seem to appreciate as highly as they might. Anything that suits them is constitutional; anything that does not suit them is unconstitutional.

The Price Paid.—Cowan has his reward. Repudiated by the people whom he has betrayed, he is "provided for" by the Executive with the snug berth of Minister to Austria; and to make room for him, such a man as the historian Motley is removed! We hope the Senate will refuse its assent to this paltry business.

Why Is It?—The New York *Sun*, alluding to the present condition of the Democratic party, asks:—

"Why is it? What has caused the grand old Democratic party of the past to dwindle into the effete and shrivelled carcass which it now is? Nothing but the worst kind of mismanagement could have produced such a result."

The trouble with the Democratic party is that it *lacks Democratic ideas*. It has a name to live, but is dead. It worshipped slavery, and served it until slavery died, and now it stands mourning over slavery's grave, and trying to save what it can of the miserable legacy of sectionalism and caste which slavery left behind it. "That's what's the matter."

The Atlantic Cable.—The average daily receipts of the Atlantic telegraph, previous to the reduction of its rates in November last, were £813. Since that time, though with a reduction of one-half in the rates, the average receipts per day have been £874. At the present time both cables are said to be in excellent order, and the business does not occupy more than four hours per day on one cable. The rates are still far too high, and a further reduction would doubtless add to the receipts of the company. The foreign news, after all, plays a less important part in newspapers than was anticipated.

Gold Mines in New Mexico.—Gold mines have recently been opened in Placer Mountain, some thirty-five miles from Santa Fe, New Mexico, the quartz yielding at the rate of $300 per cord. The mountain is heavily timbered to its summit, and abounds also in lead and iron ore of great purity, and in coal, which is said to almost equal the anthracite. Farther west, on the same range—probably six or ten miles distant—other lodes have been discovered, within a short time past, that give evidence of even greater richness.

Senator Trumbull Renominated.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull was renominated for the United States Senate yesterday by the Republican members of the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Trumbull has exhibited such wisdom and ability in his past Senatorial career, that his absence from the councils of the nation for the next six years would have been a public calamity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

HENRY VINCENT,

THE ENGLISH REFORMER AND ORATOR,

By Invitation, will Repeat his Great Lecture on

"OLIVER CROMWELL,"

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 16.

The sale of Tickets commenced this (Saturday) morning) at 9 o'clock, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium boxes, holding eight, $5.
Private boxes in balcony, holding six, $4. [1 12 4t

SOCIAL FESTIVAL

OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM!!

National Hall, Thursday Evening, January 17,

OPEN AT 5 O'CLOCK.

Speaking; Music by Miss GREENFIELD and pupils, and the Delmonico Cornet Band; Stereoramic Exhibitions, Etc.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.
A handsome collation will be prepared under the direction of some of the first caterers of this city, who have generously offered aid and supplies.
The profits will be used in efforts to secure equal suffrage without regard to color. 1 15 3t*

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.—Absolute justice, irrespective of color or sex, the best reconstruction.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
Speakers ROBERT PURVIS, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, and others.
1 15 2t*

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY No. MARKET Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 22d instant.
Transfer books close on the 17th, and open on the 22d instant. THOMAS B. SUPLEE,
1 15 6t Treasurer.

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—The last three lectures of the course will be delivered next week, commencing on MONDAY, January 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. [1 12 3t

ADVENT CHURCH, YORK AVENUE, above Buttonwood street.—An address may be expected in the Lecture room THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by WILLIAM WELSH, Esq.; subject, "Church Work."

REMOVAL.—McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY OFFICE REMOVED FROM No. 524 WALNUT STREET TO N. E. CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT, Second Floor.
1 15 3trp*

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Pace street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 305 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3o.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue up stairs.
PHILADELPHIA January 14, 1867.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the coming year:—
DIRECTORS
VINCENT L. BRADFORD,
EDWIN A. STEVENS,
WILLIAM S. HART,
WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
CHARLES M. CALEBTER,
JOHN DORRANCE,
RICHARD SHIPPEN,
WILLIAM S. FREEMAN,
ASA J. FISH,
JOHN G. STEVENS,
BENJAMIN FISH,
JOHN M. READ.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
JAMES MORRELL,
1 15 3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
1 14 3w Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant, and opened on the 14th. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 8 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant. E. A. LESLEY,
1 4 9t Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

WH. SHOW HIGH GROVE, CASES 4TH ST

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

STOUT CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
HEAVY GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.
RUGGED CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
"HARRIS" FINEST CASSIMERES.
CLOAKINGS MUCH LOWER.
OVERCOATINGS ALMOST AT OLD PRICES.
WHITE OPERA CLOTHS.

LINEN GOODS.

DAILY OPENING

NEW TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS, ETC.

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS.

25 pieces in all the widths and qualities, from the finest made down; the prices are lower. [1 2 tuths4p

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT BY the year, S. E. corner SPRUCE and FORTY-FOURTH Streets, West Philadelphia. Apply on the premises. 1 12 2t*

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m 4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-30s Delivered at Once.
DREXEL & CO.
1 5 10t4p

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.
At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
W. RUSHTON, Jr.,
1 11 10t5 Cashier.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$341 164 62
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation	200,000 00	
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure deposits	100,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	65,100 00	
		706,264 62
Due from Banks and Bankers		61,505 75
Legal-tender Notes		286,393 00
National Bank Notes		17,455 00
Specie		7,602 00
Cash Items		5,717 60
Premiums		10,137 90
Current Expenses		4 783 72
Real Estate		20,000 00
Furniture Fixtures		3,923 53
		$1,126,059 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital	200,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,500 00
Circulation	162,950 00
Deposits, net	630,561 39
Due to Banks and Bankers	6,865 23
Discount and Profit and Loss	12,192 45
	$1,126,059 12

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA — City of Philadelphia, S. S.
I, J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. GILBOUGH,
1 9 6t5 Cashier.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions over five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportional part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15 10t5 Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1867.
At the Annual Election, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Alexander G. Cattell,	H. W. Catherwood,
John W. Torrey,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Edward C. Knight,	C. J. Hoffman,
Dell Nesbitt, Jr.,	William P. Cox,
Hugh Craig,	David Vanderveer,
Robert Ewen,	Charles E. Wilkins,
Leaming M. Whilldin.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Hon. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN W. TORREY, Vice President; and HUGH P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
1 15 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—
Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867 $252,502 00
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866 55,146 68
$307,649 43
Fire premiums same period $40,267 27
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866 12,872 37
53,139 64
$360,783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—
On Marine risks $231,407 23
On Fire risks 33,002 96
Received from interest on investments and salvages 46 431 49
$311 531 28
Losses, expenses, etc., during the same time:—
Losses Marine $238 279 96
do. Fire 12,784 81
Return Premiums 25 896 53
Reinsurances 21,042 14
Expenses and Commissions 24 493 19
United States and State Taxes 7 074 54
$330,570 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip 25 533 99
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867

United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, 1881	11,500 00
Do. 7-30 do 1867	5, 0 0 00
Do. 5-20 do 1867	11 0 0 00
Do. registered. 1862	5 000 00
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds	10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds	15 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds	3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds	7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875	3 500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds	17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds	1,000 00
Do. do. second do. do	500 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds	10 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds	14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	11 000 00
100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co	8 300 00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,0 0 00
100 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co	5 300 00
63 " Philadelphia National Bank	6 8 0 00
58 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8 800 00
1439 " Union Mutual Insurance Co	28,780 00
85 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co	2,250 00
150 " Phœnix Insurance Co	1,500 00
4 " American West India Co	400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co	5 000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Rail road	2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co	360 00
	$236 114 38
Bills receivable	75 589 04
Cash in Bank	49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums	24,831 93
	$386 024 49

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. E. Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newbery A. Smith,	S. Dalbert,
Henry Lewis	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Pecot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Stebbe.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
John Moss, Secretary. 1 15 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this company publish the following list of their assets, viz:—

Mortgages being all first mortgages, in the city of Philadelphia	$279 600 00
Bills Receivable	31,250 00
Real Estate	30 000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	10 444 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,433 65
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8 602 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail road Company stock, 479 shares	21,329 50
Philadelphia and Erie Rail road Loan	24 600 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
Do. Do Stock, 360 shares	14,410 95
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9 425 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Loan	17,570 00
Delaware Division Company Loan	5 400 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent. 1881 Loan	20 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do	25 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do	50 000 00
Do. do. 7-30 do. 1868	10 000 00
Do. do. 5-20 do. do	50,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20 000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	47 1 0 00
Do. Fives	4,988 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4 974 00
Pittsburg do	5 575 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,344 25
Western do. 220 do	11,000 00
Girard do. 125 do	6 6 0 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	19 000 00
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. 30 do	2,937 73
Marayunk Gas Company, 20 do	993 83
Cash on hand	37,080 51
	$927,152 54

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary
January 1, 1867. 1 15 7t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st Month 15th, 1867.
At an Annual Meeting held on the 14th inst., the following-named persons were elected Directors of this Company to serve for three years:—
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
RICHARD CADBURY,
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 3t ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [3 14t
Day scholars, per session $50 00
Boarding scholars, per session $200 00

THE SECOND TERM OF THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY will open on the 3d of February, 1867. Apply, for information or admission, to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President,
1 14 6t South Bethlehem, Penna.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.
Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

The undersigned having, with ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Esq., of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street
HUGH HAMILTON, } General
CHARLES T. EVANS, } Partners.
MARCELIN L. DE COURSEY, }
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 3 3tuth3t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as CARSON & BOYD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS CARSON is alone authorized to receive payments of debts due to the late firm.
THOMAS CARSON,
JAMES BOYD.
Philadelphia, January 14, 1867. 1 14 2t*

LOST.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY afternoon or evening, a Gentleman's Diamond Pin, single stone. The above reward will be paid by returning it to E. HEY & BRO THERS,
1 14 2t* No. 28 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

"LETTER FROM BANKERS"

Who are Insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Showing how the Promises of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company are Performed.

"TROY, October 20, 1866.—Messrs. Peck & Hillman, General Agents of Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company—Gentlemen:—The undersigned, policy holders in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, feel that it is too late in the day for this Company to need any recommendation from us. Yet, in view of the fact that rival companies are jealous of her unparalleled success, and are making an effort to disparage her, we take great pleasure in saying that the Connecticut Mutual has done better by us than was promised.

"Your representations to us have been more than realized. The non-forfeitable feature adopted by your Company—the great economy and prudence in the management of its business—the large dividends annually paid to us, and especially the 60 per cent. dividend paid this year—also the change made by which, in the settlement of policies at death, not even a single note comes out of the policy—all combine to increase (if any increase is possible) our confidence in your Company. And we cheerfully recommend it to all desiring to get their lives insured. We would not change our insurance in this for one in any other company.

"Respectfully yours,

JARED S. WEED,
President Troy Savings Bank.
WILLARD GAY,
Cashier National State Bank, Troy.
C. M. WELLINGTON,
Cashier Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy.
G. F. SIMS,
Cashier Troy City National Bank.
P. M. CORBIN,
Cashier Union National Bank, Troy.
S. TAPPAN,
Cashier National Exchange Bank, Troy.
J. B. KELLOGG,
Cashier Central National Bank, Troy.
F. SIMS,
Cashier Merchants' and Mech. Nat. Bank, Troy.
GEORGE A. STONE,
Cashier Mutual National Bank, Troy.
C. P. WILLIAMS,
Cashier National Albany Exchange Bank.
A. WALSH,
Cashier National Bank of Lansingburg.
C. P. HARTT,
Cashier Second National Bank, New York."

These gentlemen commend "The Connecticut Mutual" in much stronger language I think than the facts justify. They may understand banking operations, but it is extremely doubtful whether they know enough of the principles or science of life insurance, or of the management of that Company, to warrant them in expressing their opinions with so much confidence.

If it was their object to enlighten the public upon the subject, it was a very laudable one; but they should have furnished such facts and figures as would have prevented any mistake or misapprehension in a matter of so much importance. They know that the dividends are payable four years from date of policy, that is, when the fifth premium is due, and if any of them have been insured ten or more years, and pay one-half cash and the other half with a note bearing 6 per cent. interest, they know that the dividends were 40 per cent. in 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, and that the notes then given were assessed 20 per cent. in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, to make up the deficiency.

The 60 per cent. dividend, of which we hear so much, applies only to policies which were issued in 1862, and not to those of "this year," as one would be led to suppose by reading this correspondence.

Four years' interest is chargeable against their dividends, and that would reduce the 60 per cent. dividend to about 45 per cent.

Perhaps some of these gentlemen may have been insured ten or fifteen years; if so, it is quite time they knew that "uniform percentage dividends" are very unjust to old members.

I call their attention to the following extracts taken from the bound official reports, of the Hon. Elizur Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, 1859 to 1865, pages 301–302. He says:—"Since a Mutual Company is as solemnly bound to maintain EQUITY as solvency, it appears to us that there can be NO POSSIBLE JUSTIFICATION for a uniform percentage of dividends;" and "other insuperable objections to a uniform percentage, have been dwelt on in former reports." "They amount to this, that money which belongs to old members is put into the pockets of new comers;" and he declares that "this process of sacrificing the interest of old members to new-ones, we think would be set aside by any COURT OF EQUITY, and the question would soon get there if the OLDER members came to understand their interest."

No one acquainted with the qualifications of Professor Wright will doubt his ability to determine this or any other question of Life Insurance scientifically.

As a policy is not an exchangeable article, it is very convenient for these policy-holders to say, "We would not change our insurance in this for one in any other company;" but I guess if they knew the results of insurances in some other companies, they would not make such an assertion; if they did, they would be considered very incompetent bankers, and incapable of understanding "exchange."

The "contribution plan" is the only one whereby the "divisible surplus" can be adjusted equitably, by

A MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The following is a Proclamation issued by President Johnson:—

By the President of the United States:—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In virtue of the power conferred by the act of Congress, approved January 22 1860, sections nineteenth and twenty-fourth of which act were designed, by proper provisions, to secure the strict neutrality of citizens of the United States residing in or visiting the Empires of China and Japan, a notification was issued on the fourteenth day of August last by the Legation of the United States in Japan, through the Consulates of the open ports of that empire, requesting the American shipmasters not to approach the coasts of Lucon and Nagato pending the contemplated hostilities between the Tycoon of Japan and the Daimio of the said Provinces; and

Whereas, Authentic information having been received by the said Legation that such hostilities had actually commenced, a regulation pursuant to the act referred to was issued by the Minister resident of the United States in Japan, forbidding American vessels from stopping or anchoring at any port or roadstead in that country, except the three opened ports, viz:—(Kanazawa) Yozahama, Nagasaki, and Hakodadi, unless in distress, or forced by stress of weather, as provided by treaty, and giving notice that masters of vessels committing a breach of the regulation would thereby render themselves liable to prosecution and punishment, and also to forfeiture of the protection of the United States, if the visit to such non-opened port, or roadstead, should either involve a breach of treaty or be construed as an act in aid of insurrection or rebellion; and

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, with a view to prevent acts which might injuriously affect the relations existing between the Government of the United States and that of Japan, do hereby call public attention to the aforesaid notification and regulation, which are hereby sanctioned and confirmed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

—Gambling continues to increase in Paris, and recently heavy losses and gains are the subject of much conversation. Amongst the winners is Kalil Bey, who on one Saturday evening gained a million of francs. A Viscount lost the same evening one hundred and fifty thousand francs, which he paid immediately.

—A general advance has taken place in the wages of agricultural laborers in the Newmarket district, in England. In the parish of Woodditton, on the estate of the Duke of Rutland, some cottages, fitted with every domestic convenience, have been erected.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last evening, a gentleman discovered a large light in the grocery store at the corner of Broadway and Division streets, occupied by Eli Tellis. He immediately procured, as he supposed, a bucket of water, and attempted to dash the contents upon the flames, but the water was one mass of ice. Had it not been for this they would have been subdued—as it was, they soon gained rapid headway. The steamers were soon upon the spot, and flooded the building with water. Mr. Tellis' loss is about five hundred dollars, mostly by water. Insured in Newark companies. He lost his account book. The building is owned by Albert Crump, and is damaged to the extent of two hundred and fifty dollars. No insurance.

HEARING.—The five men mentioned in Monday's TELEGRAPH, arrested for breaking into the saloon of Jacob Hoonef, had a hearing before Mayor Budd yesterday. They were taken to the County Jail, and immediately after the bills of indictment found against them were read. They will be tried during the week.

STOLE A BILLY.—John Murphy, a lad about eleven years old, was arrested yesterday, for stealing a billy from the pocket of a coat, at the Nickel Works, on Cooper's creek. He realized twenty cents from the sale of the article.

RECOVERED.—The watch and ring lost by Mayor Budd, on Sunday, were found in the snow yesterday by Jacob Hornell, in front of his place of business.

A NUISANCE.—The Grand Jury, after an inspection of the Camden County Jail, have pronounced it a nuisance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY — THE GARROTE AGAIN IN OPERATION.—Last night a couple of fellows, named Joseph Keesey and Michael McCarty, went into a tavern near Broad and Prime streets, and sat down to play cards. They played for some time, and when a man who had been playing got up and left, they also arose and followed him out. They followed him until he entered a small alley that enters into Broad street from Carmen street, when they made a rush, and whilst one of them garroted him, the other robbed him. In his struggles to get loose he got sufficiently free to give an alarm, which was heard by Officers Joseph McKinney and Corkrey, who rushed up to his assistance, and after a short struggle succeeded in putting both of the garroters *hors de combat*.

They were escorted to Alderman Lutz's office, where the case was investigated. The proprietor and bartender of the drinking saloon near Broad and Prime streets, came forward and testified that the prisoners were the men who had been playing cards in his place, and who had gone out after the man who had been robbed. They were held in default of $2000 bail each, to answer the charge of highway robbery.

Keesey, it will be remembered, was pardoned last Friday by Governor Curtin. He had been convicted of being a party to a prize-fight a short time ago, which came off at Church Lane and Media Railroad, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The other man, Johnny Green, is still serving out his sentence, both having been sent below for nine months each.

AN UNREASONABLE FELLOW.—A man giving the name of Kett Manly was arrested on a charge of assault and battery last night. It appears that Manly has a manly love for manly sports, and especially for the manly art of self-defense. Like many another man in whom the desire for knowledge is implanted to an intense degree, he is unable to gratify his curiosity, owing to the niggardliness of Dame Fortune in not showering greenbacks upon him. It appears, in fact, that Kitt went into Mr. Dougherty's drinking saloon, at Front and Dock streets, and asked him to lend him money to go on and see the approaching prize-fight. Of course Dougherty refused to do it, and Manly went into him in a style that would have done credit to the "Boy" himself. Manly was arrested, however, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held him in $1000 bail to answer for his irritability.

A HEAVY (?) ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.—William Monk, a covetous individual, undertook to steal a roll of oil-cloth from the furniture store of Mr. A. P. Millis, in Market street, near Fifteenth. William, however, had miscalculated the thing. In the first place, his muscle was not sufficiently developed to carry off the roll with a reasonable degree of speed; and in the second place, he did not allow for the eyes of others being upon his movements. As it was, the first compelled him to drop the plunder, and the second ensured his capture by Officer Weakly. For some time previous he had been seen prowling around, and had tried to transfer a coat from a tailor's peg to his back. Alderman Jones heard the history of his little operations, detailed in a graphic form, and then held him to answer for his little game.

"THEM 190."—Some time ago a party of men formed themselves into a beneficial organization, under the name of the Widows' Relief Association. Stein Wolt, one of the corporators, thinking this a good opportunity of replenishing his exhausted funds, went around to various parties and collected various small sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to about $190. Elated at the possession of such an amount of cash, he went on a bender, and in the course of a few days his riches took wings. Those whom he had swindled brought an action against him on the charge of embezzlement. Sergeant Murray arrested him at Mansfield place, and took him before Alderman Hurley. After a hearing in the case he was held in $500 bail to answer the query, "Where is them $190?"

A HARD CUSTOMER.—Some time ago a man giving the name of Robert Stuart was before Alderman Allen, and during the hearing in his case he behaved in such a violent and unruly manner that Lieutenant Tolbert ordered him to be put out. Mr. Holloway, the turnkey, obeyed the order given by the Lieutenant. Shortly afterwards Mr. Holloway was charged by Stuart with assault and battery, but was honorably acquitted by Alderman Davis, before whom the charge was made. Mr. Holloway sued out a warrant against Stuart for perjury and disorderly conduct. The hearing was held before Alderman Allen this morning, who deemed the evidence conclusive enough to commit Stuart to answer the charge.

HENRY VINCENT, ESQ.—We would remind our readers that this eloquent and distinguished English reformer, who made such a favorable impression on the occasion of his recent visit to this city, will repeat, by invitation, his great lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. His description of the battle of Marston Moor is most thrilling and effective, and his portrait of the dispersion of the Long Parliament by Cromwell is both amusing and dramatic. No one should fail to hear him on this occasion, as it will be the last opportunity this winter.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—James Oakley, a lad of sixteen years, was arrested at Second and Dana streets last evening, about 6 o'clock, on a charge of larceny. It appears that James went into a store near Second and Buttonwood streets, and lifted a couple of pieces of muslin from the counter and attempted to leave with them. Unfortunately, however, for him he had to drop his plunder, and just as he got a couple of squares away the hand of Officer Meyer dropped on him, and he was escorted ingloriously to Alderman Toland's office. After a hearing, he was committed in default of $800 bail.

"KNUCK" ARRESTED.—Officer Moullie arrested a man giving the name of John Blackman yesterday afternoon, at Eleventh and Spruce streets, on a charge of picking a man's pocket. The victim in this case was a gentleman by the name of Mr. Cox. The thief managed to secure about $230. He had a hearing before Alderman Tunison, who committed him to answer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were sold by M. Thomas & Son at the Philadelphia Exchange, commencing at noon, to-day:—

1500 shares Meander Farm Petroleum	⅜ cent
100 shares Oil Creek and Cherry Run Oil	4¼ cents
1000 shares Tionesta Oil, Lumber, and Mining Company	6¾ and 1000 at 6 cts
200 shares Darrell Oil Company	75 cents
10 shares Central National Bank	$115·00
12 Coupon Bonds, $1000 each, 7 per cent. second mortgage Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company	89¾ per c
120 shares Insurance Co. of North America	22·50
57 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Company	2·50
50 shares Anti-Incrustator Comany	Not sold
100 shares Cambria Iron Company	16·00
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	95·00
Box-stand No. 52 Point Breeze Park	70·00
1 share Mercantile Library Company	8·25
120 shares Penn National Bank	Not sold
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	Not sold
112 shares Frankford and Southwark (Eighth and Sixth Streets) Passenger Railway Company	Not sold
200 shares Kensing on Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company	50 cents
1 share Athenæum Library Association	1·50
60 shares Delance Insurance Company	46·00
1 share Academy o Music, with ticket	Not sold
Three-story brick residence, No 1235 Spruce st.	0250 00
Three story brick residence, No 731 S. Tenth street	3900·00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2527 Lombard street	1300·00
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 233 Richmond street	3250·00
4 neat three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 2032, 2034, 2036, and 2038 N. Fourth street	Not sold
2 three-and-a-half story brick dwellings, S. W. corner of Front and Green streets	4765 00
Three story brick dwelling, No. 917 Spruce st.	6800·00
Double three story brick residence, No. 2010 De Lancey street	9999 00
Modern three story brick dwelling, No. 2206 Pine street	Not sold
Valuable lot, Broad street, north of Federal	Not sold
Three-story brick dwelling, No 508 S. Fourth street	Not sold

DARING SHOPLIFTER.—About seven o'clock this morning, shortly after the fur store at No. 238 Brown street was opened, a man walked very nonchalantly into the place, as if he wished to purchase something. The attendant paid no particular attention to him for the moment, as he was attending to some other duty. The man suddenly snatched up a bundle of furs from the counter and left rapidly. For a moment the attendant's eyes opened wide in astonishment, and then he left, hot on the thief's trail. The thief could run well, however, and he was not captured. The fur got further and further from the pursuer's gaze, until it got so far that it was not to be seen. The value of the fur is estimated at seventy-five dollars, and consisted of articles left to be repaired.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—A Convention of this military organization will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the election of a Department Commander and Staff Officers to serve for the ensuing year. The meeting will be held in the Common Council Chamber, Independence Hall.

THE EXPLOSION—ANOTHER DEATH.—James Duffey, who was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital in consequence of injuries received at the boiler explosion at Beech and Coates streets yesterday, died this morning from the effects thereof.

A DEAD INNOCENT.—About 9 o'clock this morning a dead male infant was found in an alley attached to No. 829 North Second street. The body was removed to the Seventh District Police Station, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION EXAMINATIONS.—At 2 o'clock, Frank Arnold was before Alderman Beitler on the charge of stealing a bag of waste from J. Lodge & Co., North Third street. Some pawn tickets were found upon his person, also a grain bag under his vest. Held in $1500 bail to answer.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND has presented a petition to Congress, signed by Philadelphians asking for a reduction of the tax on 'dressed skins." The best way to reduce that tax is to dress your skins with the beautiful clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co's clothing house, under the Continental, and from the moderate prices the clothing is sold your skins will be dressed cheaply enough, and you will never complain of the tax in that direction.

IT IS A MEAN TRICK of trade to sell as foreign extracts domestic scents made of the worst materials. The prices at which they are vended is less than the duty on the veritable articles. Could folly further go than to throw money away on such rubbish, while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," redolent of tropical fragrance, is within the reach of all?—*Montrose Republic.*

AN EMINENT DIVINE says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, No. 36 Dey street, New York, will send free a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretion of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes. Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

A CARD,

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

A LOT OF PACKING BOXES, BARRELS, and Nail Kegs for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR RIOTS OR BURGLARIES, A WATCHman's Rattle should be in the dwelling of every housekeeper to bring him assistance. For sale at the hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STENCILS FOR MARKING BOXES, BAGS, Clothing etc., Brands for burning names on Tools and Steel, Figur, Letter, and Name Punches, furnished to order by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

No Panic at Hong Kong—Our Squadron at Barcelona—Sailing of French Transports for Mexico—The New Spanish Loan a Fizzle—Latest Commercial and Financial News, Etc.

FRANCE.

The Transports for the Mexican Contingent Now at Sea.

PARIS, January 15.—The last transport for Vera Cruz, to bring home the French troops from Mexico, left Toulon last evening.

THE NEW SPANISH LOAN.

M. Fould Fooled Again.

LONDON, January 15.—It is now said that M. Fould's project for a Spanish loan looks like a failure.

CHINA.

No Commercial Panic at Hong Kong.

LONDON, January 15—Noon.—Later telegrams received from Hong Kong make no mention of the commercial panic in that city, and it is now believed that no such panic prevails.]

SPAIN.

Our Squadron among the Grandees of Barcelona.

PARIS, January 15.—The United States ironclad Miantonomah, together with the other vessels of the squadron, is now at Barcelona, Spain, and great crowds of the people visited her. She will sail again in a few days.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON, January 15—Noon.—Consols are 91 for money.

American Securities—United States 5-20s are steady at 72½; Illinois Central, 81½; Erie Railroad shares have declined to 44¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 15—Noon.—The market for cotton opens heavy, though prices are unchanged. The sales to-day will probably foot up 5000 bales. Middling uplands, 14¾d.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. GEARY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Scenes Along the Line.

HARRISBURG, January 15.

The procession moved from the Jones House at 11 o'clock, being greeted along the line of the march by a large crowd of people. At the same time a salute was fired by a battery stationed on Capitol Hill. The procession was over half an hour in passing a given point, and arrived in front of the State House at 12 o'clock. The ceremony of clearing the platform and rotunda then took place, the crowd being forced back by a squad of soldiers with fixed bayonets. The jam was fearful, many ladies being present, some of them with the usual infantile accompaniments.

Arrival of the Governor Elect.

At a quarter past twelve, the carriage containing the Governor and Governor elect arrived, drawn by four white horses. Governors Curtin and Geary then ascended the platform arm-in-arm, and the Inauguration ceremonies were proceeded with.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Robinson, after which General Geary delivered his inaugural address.

The Next Senator.

General Simon Cameron is in town, and is of course the second hero of the day.

Election of United States Senator.

After the inauguration ceremonies are completed, the Legislature will assemble and proceed to the election of a United States Senator. The programme arranged at the caucus of the 10th inst. will be followed implicitly, resulting in General Cameron's election.

[LATER.]

HARRISBURG, January 15.—The inaugural address was listened to throughout with marked attention by as many people as could press within hearing distance. Those portions which adverted to the necessity of excluding the lately rebellious States from all share in the legislation of the general Government until they have ceased to tyrannize over individual opinion in their midst, and which promised the hearty support of Pennsylvania to the National Congress, was received with boisterous cheers. At the conclusion of the inaugural, loud and imperative demands were made for Governor Curtin, who finally made his appearance and responded as follows:—

"I hope, fellow-citizens that you will always extend to my successor in office the generous support and sympathy that you have extended to me. I hope the State will continue to grow in prosperity and power. I hope God may bless you all, and on this great day I bid you farewell."

These generous sentiment on the part of the retiring Governor elicited the most hearty approval, as was manifested by the loud and prolonged cheering, which followed Governor Curtain from the stand. A national salute was then fired by the battery on Capitol Hill, when the procession resumed its return march.

THE INAUGURATION.

Another Account of the Ceremonies.

HARRISBURG, January 15.—The inauguration of Governor Geary took place to-day at noon in front of the State Capitol. A platform was erected in front of the building, to which the Speaker and the members of the two Houses repaired, and awaited the arrival of the procession. This consisted of visiting regiments, fire companies, civilians and military officers.

The Governor-elect and Staff were conducted to the front of the stand by Governor Curtin and Staff, by Speakers Hall and Glass, and by Messrs. Haines and Pennypacker, the Chairmen of the Committees of the two Houses.

An appropriate and beautiful prayer was offered by Senator Browne, and the Clerk of the Senate then read the returns of the election of Governor Geary, to whom the oath of office was then administered by Speaker Hall, of the Senate.

The Governor then delivered his inaugural address, portions of which were loudly applauded by several thousand visitors, many of whom, undeterred by the cold, had been standing for hours in the snow.

After the inauguration the procession reformed, and marched through the streets.

Fire at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, January 15.—A fire broke out this morning on Congress avenue, in the building belonging to Simon Rosenberger, destroying the building in which it originated, and two adjoining stores, owned by William H. Merrill and George Graham. Six families escaped from the building with their lives. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insurance, $7000.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 15.

The New States.

From the closeness of the vote in the House yesterday afternoon, on ordering the previous question on the Nebraska bill, the opponents of the bill claim that neither it nor the Colorado bill can be passed over the veto of the President.

American Colonization Society.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held here to-day, at which there were present delegates from most of the State societies, Rev. Dr. Schenck representing the Pennsylvania Society. The annual report stated that the total receipts for the year were $58,153·56, and disbursements $85,342·46, a large proportion of which was for the purchase and fitting out of their new ship.

During the year, 1165 colored persons enrolled themselves to embark for Liberia—660 left Charleston in November. Six hundred and forty-two are now ready to leave. The receipts for fifty years have been $2,557,685. Eleven thousand nine hundred and nine emigrants have been sent to Liberia.

The Government has sent there five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two recaptured Africans. The report closes with a glowing account of success by the Liberian colony, and says that Sweden, Norway, and Holland have representatives in that country.

The Agricultural Bureau.

There is quite a scramble for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Mr. Newton. Among the applicants are J. C. G. Kennedy, formerly Superintendent of the Census Bureau; O. H. Kelley, of Minnesota; and Lewis Balman, of Ohio. Mr. Newton has considerable political influence backing him for retention in the place.

Exciting Debate.

There is quite an exciting debate in the House to-day upon the Nebraska bill.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Mr. Willey (W. Va.) presented a memorial for a Constitutional amendment abolishing all inequality in political rights on account of race or color. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a petition against the curtailment of the national currency. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) presented a petition for a specific tax of five dollars per thousand on domestic cigars. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of artists of Boston for a tax of $100 each on imported oil paintings, and ten per cent. on all pictures valued at $1000 or over.

Mr. Sumner, in presenting the above said he thought the duty asked for was too large, though he was in favor of the object in view of the petitioners. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) presented a petition for the passage of the tariff bill of last session. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented a petition for an increased tariff on wool. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented the petition of citizens of Bellefontaine, Ohio, asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors from holding office under the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill, entitled "A Bill to Provide for the Defense of the Northwestern Frontier, providing for the Payment of Certain Land Claims of the States of Maine and Massachusetts against the United States to the European and Northwestern Railway Company," with a motion that the bill be presented and recommitted. Agreed to.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Spalding (Ohio), the Committee on Commerce was requested to take into consideration, with as little delay as possible, the proposed improvement of the St. Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan, by means of a new channel or canal, and to report a bill making a specific appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

On motion of Mr. Trowbridge (Michigan), the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Brigadier-General T. Cram, of the survey and estimates for the improvement of the channel of the St. Clair Flats, made during the fall of 1856, and of all other reports of surveys and estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the great lakes, and their connecting rivers.

On motion of Mr. Cobb (Wisconsin), the Committee on Claims was instructed to ascertain and report the facts connected with the capture of Jefferson Davis, and the connection of the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin Cavalry regiments therewith, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Deming (Conn.) the Committee of Ways and Means was requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing the ad valorem tax on domestic cigars, and reducing the specific tax to the uniform rate of $5 per thousand.

On motion of Mr. Ross (Ill.) the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire diligently and promptly into the peonage slave trade existing in New Mexico and Colorado, and to report an act to secure to every person within the nation liberty and equality before the law, without distinction of race or color.

Habeas Corpus Case.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Two colored boys, who escaped from their former master, G. Watkins, of Montgomery county, Maryland, were brought before Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this District, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a hearing, the Court ordered the children to be returned to their old master. The ground of such restitution was based upon evidence that the children, under a Maryland statute, had been apprenticed to Watkins after their emancipation. The counsel for the children pleaded ill treatment by the master, and that the apprenticing of the children was in violation of the Civil Rights bill, in that the laws of Maryland on the subject of apprenticing the children of emancipated slaves make a distinction between white and colored; that they do not require the master to educate the latter; and, further, that these children were apprenticed without the consent of their natural protectors. The evidence went to show that these children were in a most destitute and deplorable condition when they reached their father in Georgetown, being covered with vermin, and their clothes ragged and dirty. The mother also had been the slave of Watkins; had died since her emancipation, in the woods, from sheer neglect and hunger. These facts were testified upon the hearing of the case. After the order of the Court, an appeal was taken, but before service could be had the master departed with the children.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 15.—By special order of the House to-day, the resolutions recommending the impeachment of President Johnson were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A concurrent resolution was offered that a convention of all the States of the nation be called by Congress on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution. Also urging Congress to provide for an early improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river by removing the Rock Island bridge and other obstructions.

A fast freight line has been established here for the transportation of all kinds of merchandise, from the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Kansas branch to the Territories of Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, January 15.—Nathan G. Hishborn has been re-elected State Treasurer for the current year.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE January 15.—Flour dull and prices heavy. Nothing doing in Wheat for want of receipts. Corn active and steady; sales of good to prime white, at $1·06@1·10; mixed $1·03; yellow, $1·04@1·05 for good and prime Pennsylvania. Oats steady, at 60@62c. Clover-seed scarce and firm, at $8·50 for prime. Cotton quiet, at 33½@34c. for middling uplands. Sugar inactive, but holders are firm, at 10@10¼ for refining qualities. Coffee, cargoes of Rio are held at 12½@12½c., gold, in bond.

More About the Prize Fight.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, January 15.—It is now rumored that the prize fight between Collyer and McQuade this morning lasted about an hour, and that Collyer came off victor after severely punishing his antagonist.

New York Legislature—Election of U. S. Senator.

ALBANY, January 15.—The Hon. Roscoe Conkling has been elected U. S. Senator.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—James Mulholland vs. John S. Goldbeck. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Robert B. Cabeen et al. vs. Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Before reported. Trial resumed.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judge Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Sugdor vs. Caskey. Argued.

Dougherty vs. Hunter. Non pros.

N. P. R. R. vs. Adams. Argued.

THE MONONGALIA OIL CASE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—In this case the Commonwealth resumed the examination of witnesses. Mr. Kilburn, a member of the firm of Gates Kilburn & Co., and one of the owners of the 1300-acre tract of land, stated that after the tract of 650 acres had been bought by the Monongalia Company, the first owners held a meeting in April; and that Messrs. Davis and Farson, who had been commissioned to sell the land, were present and made a report; but the witness could not say what the report was.

Mr. Gates made the deed, by authority of the owners, to Walker and Middleton; Mr. Gates was Treasurer of the Company of the first owners. The witness said that, after Messrs. Farson and Davis had been commissioned to sell the land, he was sent by the Company to them to say that if they did not be hasty in closing the sale the affair would be taken away from them, as persons in New York were ready to buy it; and that Farson and Davis paid Gates $2500 to hold it for a longer time; the land had always been said to have sold for $60,000; and that the witness himself received in money about $2000 for every thirty-second part he owned (the original tract having been divided into thirty-seconds); but this did not include stocks, expenses of commissions, etc., which still remain open with the Treasurer.

John Giles—This witness knew the defendants. Mr. Walker spoke to him in February, 1865, about this tract of land, and said he would like to get witness and Stevenson, to help him with it. He went on to say how the affair would be managed, the land divided into sixty shares at $1000 per share; that Stevenson intended to take six shares, and that if witness would take six shares he could be placed upon an equal footing with Stevenson and himself; besides getting the six shares for $5000, they would each be entitled to about $300 apiece.

The witness said he would take six shares upon the same footing with Stevenson and Walker; he shortly afterwards sold two shares, but he still retains the title to them all.

P. B. Gustine—Witness was one of the owners of the original tract; owned 6 32d parts of it; Davis and Farson were appointed a committee to sell one half; the gentlemen reported having sold the land for $60,000, and he received about $1000 for every 1-32d part; the Treasurer, shortly after the division, went to Vermont to take care of his manufactory, and to the witness' best knowledge had not a settlement with any of the owners.

John Louzley—This witness knew defendants in the early part of February; he called upon Mr. Walker in reference to this land; that gentleman told him that the land amounted to 650 acres, and would be divided into sixty shares, at $1000 per share, and then went into the particulars, saying that the $1000 of the witness would be equal to that of himself; about June or July Mr. Stevenson called upon witness and after a little preliminary conversation offered to give $200 in settlement; but witness refused to take less than $650, but afterwards consented to take $200.

But Mr Stevenson refused to give that, saying that as Captain Maloy had commenced civil proceedings against him, he would use the money to fight with. Witness said that if the money was not paid he would enter proceedings against him next day. But this prosecution was not brought to recover the money, but to have justice for being defrauded in such a manner of his money.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

Messrs. L. C. Cassidy, Charles W. Brooke, and W. H. Ruddiman for the defense.

Gottlieb Ketcher plead guilty to a charge of bigamy. His first wife left him five months ago, and he married again three months ago.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Mattis vs. Donnelly. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $100.

Mordecai Bevans vs. Elmer Castey. An action to recover damages sustained in a breach of contract. Verdict for defendant.

Herman C. Puile vs. Altemus A. Goltaman. An action to recover for rent due. Verdict for defendant $103·28.

George L. Harris vs. Annealy R. Govett. An action to recover for breach of contract. Nonsuit.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 7·30s Jy	104½	30 sh Penna R	56¾
$500 U S 5-20s 65 reg	103½	100 sh 13th & 15th	19
15 sh Reading	52½	100 sh Cata

THE TEST OATH.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

It is Pronounced Unconstitutional by Associates Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field.

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, Associate Judge Fields said he had been instructed to deliver the opinion in the case of John A. Cummins, plaintiff in error, against the State of Missouri, involving the constitutionality of the test oath of that State.

The plaintiff was a Roman Catholic priest and convicted by the courts for advising and preaching without having first taken the required oath, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and committed to jail until paid. On appeal from the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment. The following is a mere outline of the opinion:—

The oath by the Constitution of that State imposes more than thirty distinct affirmations and tests. Some of them constitute offenses of the highest grade, to which the heaviest penalties are attached. Some of them are not recognized by statute, while others are not blameworthy They require him not only to swear that he was not only not in hostility to the United States, but that he never manifested adherance to the cause of the enemy, or desired a triumph over the arms of the United States, or that he ever experienced sympathy for the Rebels, or even sought to promote the ends of those engaged in war against the United States authorities, or even left the State to escape enrollment or the performance of military duties, or ever expressed his dissatisfaction with the Government.

Every person unable to take this oath was declared incapable of holding office of trust, honor or emolument, or of acting as a trustee or manager of any corporation, now or hereafter to be established, or from teaching in any educational institution, or holding real estate for such religious society or congregation, &c.; and every person holding any such office at the time the Constitution went into effect, was required, within sixty days, to take the oath, in default of which his office becomes vacant.

No attorney at the Far West, or preacher of any doctrine or order, is permitted to teach or solemnize marriage without taking the oath. False swearing is made punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. This oath is without any precedent in this country which the Court could discover. It is first retroactive, and if taken years hence would cover the intervening period. In other countries test oaths were limited to the present, and were not administered in particular instances of past misconduct. Secondly, the oath is not only directed against individuals who opposed the acts of the Government, but denounces their sympathies and desires. It makes no distinction between acts arising from malignity and acts springing from affection.

If any one ever expressed sympathy for the Rebellion, even if he were connected by the closest ties of blood, he is declared unable to subscribe to the oath, and is debarred from the employments specified. The Court admitted the proposition of the learned counsel of Missouri, that the State possessed all the attributes of sovereignity, and among the rights reserved to the States was the power to determine the qualifications for office and the conditions on which citizens may exercise their callings and pursuits within its jurisdiction, but it by no means follows that the State can inflict punishment for acts which were not punishable when committed.

It was evident from the nature of the pursuits and professions of the parties placed under disability by the Constitution of Missouri, that their acts had no possible relation to their fitness for their pursuits and professions. There was no connection between the allegation that Cummins left the State to avoid the draft and the administration of the sacraments of his church, nor can a fact of that kind words of sympathy for those in rebellion, show the unfitness of lawyers and professors or teachers, or their want of ability in acting as managers of corporations. It was manifest in the simple statement of their acts that there was no such relation. The oath could not be applied as to whether the parties were qualified or not.

The oath was intended to reach persons, not their calling; not because their acts unfitted them for their calling, but because it was thought their acts was deserving of punishment, and in no way but by depriving them of citizenship. The Court did not agree that less than the deprivation of life, liberty and property was no punishment at all. A disqualification from holding office, as an impeachment may be a punishment, also the preventing attorneys from practicing in the Federal Courts.

By the articles 9 and 10 of William the Third any person speaking or writing against the Divine spirit was liable for the first offense to be rendered incapable of holding offices of trust or profit, and for the second to be sent to prison.

Statute 2, of George the Third, for contempt against the King's authority, took away the right to receive any legacy, deed or gift, or vote at elections for Parliament, with a penalty of £500. Blackstone says the loss of liberty counts in the loss of lands and profits of lands for life, and disabilities from holding offices of honor or emolument.

Among the Romans, the loss of liberty was a disability of all the privileges of members of the family or citizenship.

In France, deprivation of civil rights and legislation for office, or of being guardian or trustee, or of being employee in schools or seminaries of learning. The theory on which our institutions rest is that all men have certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Thus, all places of honor and position are open to every one, and all are protected equally under the law. Any deprivation of rights for past conduct is punishment, and cannot otherwise be defined.

The Court then proceeded to the consideration of the constitutional question. The Constitution contains what may be deemed a bill of rights for each State. It says "no State shall pass a bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law." A bill of attainder is a legislative act which involves punishment without trial. If less than death it is a bill of pains and penalties. A bill of attainder includes pains and penalties. They assume the guilt of the parties without the safeguard of trial, and it fixes the degree of punishment in accordance with its own idea of the offense. Justice Strong says bills of this kind were mostly passed in England during the rebellion in England, or the gross substance of hem forgetting justice and trampling on the rights of others. Such bills are generally directed against individuals by name.

By the VIII Henry, it was declared that Earl Kildare and his abettors, confederates or adherents should stand and be attainted and convicted of high treason, as though every one of them were properly named as engaged in the fact. So the declaration in Charles II, that Earl Carolan should suffer exile.

If the third article of the Constitution of Missouri had stated in terms, that Cummins was guilty of being in armed hostility to the United States, or had said he left the State to avoid being drafted, and that he was therefore deprived of his right to preach or teach in the institutions of the land, there is no question but that his would be a bill of attainder in view of the Constitution. If the clause, instead of mentioning his name, had declared all persons subject to a like deprivation, the clause would be equally open to objection, and if it had declared that all such persons would be held guilty, provided that by a day specified they did not do certain acts, that would be within the constitutional inhibition.

In all these cases it would be the legislative judgment, without the form of security of citizens, established by our tribunals. The question presented is one of form and not of substance. The existing clause presumes the parties guilty, from which they cannot release themselves without an expurgatory oath. It is certain the legal result is, that what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly.

The Constitution deals with substance and not with shadow. It aims at things, not names. Chief Justice Marshall says an *ex post facto* law imposes punishment for an act not punishable at the time it was committed, or imposes penalties additional to those then prescribed on different testimony. Thacher against Peck, makes it an act of punishment for what was not punishable at the time the act was committed. The act to which Judge Marshall makes reference, was passed by the Legislature of Georgia, repealing a previous act by which land had been granted.

It was decided that the repealing act had the effect of an *ex post facto* law. The clause of the Missouri Constitution did not in terms define any crime or declare punishment inflicted, but presumed the same result as if the crime had been defined and the punishment prescribed. It aimed at some persons who directly or indirectly had aided the Rebellion, or escaped proper responsibility of citizens in time of war, and was intended to deprive certain persons of offices of trust and emolument.

Such deprivation is a punishment, nor is it a way which is opened by an expurgatory oath.

Now some of these were not officers when the acts were committed. It was not then an offense to avoid the enrollment or the draft, however much soever it might be a matter of censure. Some of the acts at which the Constitution was directed were offenses at the time, but the clause which prescribes further penalties is within the nature of an *ex post facto* law. The clause in question subverts the presumption of innocence, and perverts the rules of evidence, which, by the common law, are fundamental. It presumes the parties to be guilty, and declares their innocence can be shown only in one way, and that by expurgation.

Put this clause in the form of a legislative act, and it would read, "Be it enacted, &c., that all persons in armed hostility to the United States shall, on conviction, not only be punished as the law provided at the time of the offense, but also rendered incapable of holding offices of trust, honor or emolument, or exercising the office of a teacher or a priest," &c.

No one could doubt that this third article, if thus rendered, would be *ex post facto*, because it would be adding a new punishment for an old offense, for an offense not punishable at the time of the enactment it would impose penalties without the form of judicial proceedings.

The Constitution of Missouri imposed an oath which it was impossible for all to take. It was an impossible condition. The Constitution of the United States connot be evaded in the form by which the power of the State is exerted. If this can be accomplished by indirect means the constitutional inhibition may be evaded at pleasure. Take the case of a man tried for treason, and, if convicted, pardoned. Nevertheless the Legislature might prescribe that unless he took an oath that he never did the act charged, he should never hold an office of honor or profit. Suppose the minority should get the control of the State Government, nothing could prevent them from requiring that every person, as a condition of holding office of honor or profit, should take an oath that he never advocated, advised or supported the imposition or the present expurgation oath.

Under this provision the most flagrant violations of justice might be committed, and individuals deprived of their civil rights. A question rose in New York in 1783, upon a statute of the State, which involved an expurgatory oath as a means of punishment. The subject was regarded so important as to engage the attention of eminent lawyers and distinguished statesmen of the time. Alexander Hamilton demonstrated that it was in violation of the Constitution, which secured the rights and liberties of the people, as the result of the revolution. It was a wise axiom that every man is believed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. The reversing of this was to hold out a bribe to perjury. It deprived the citizen of the advantage of leaving the burden of proof on his prosecutor. Let us not forget that trial by jury should be inviolate forever, &c.

The same view was embraced by the Judiciary on analagous questions.

The Court said, in conclusion, that the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri must be reversed, with instructions to enter judgment to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pike county, and also with directions to said Circuit Court, to enter an order dischargring the defendant from imprisonment, and permitting him to go without delay.

Associate Justice Field then said he was also instructed to deliver the opinion of the Court in the matter of the petition, *ex parte*, of A. H. Garland.

On the 20th of July, 1862, Congress passed an act prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by officers elected under the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of the President.

On the 24th of July, 1865, Congress passed a supplimentary act embracing attorneys and counsellors. It provides that no person shall be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or at any time after the 4th of March next be admitted to the bar of any circuit court or district court of the United States, or the Court of Claims, as an attorney or counsellor, or be allowed to appear by virtue of any previous admission of any special power of attorney, unless he first takes and subscribes the oath prescribed in the act to prescribe an an oath of office, approved July 2d, 1862, which said oath so taken and subscribed shall be preserved among the files of such court; and that any person who shall falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury, and the additional pains and penalties prescribed in said act.

At the December term, 1860, the petitioner was admitted as an attorney of the Court, and subscribed the oath required. By the rule, the attorney, as a condition of being admitted to the bar, must have practiced in the highest court of the State in which he lives, and his public and private character must be fair. In 1861, the State of Arkansas, of which Mr. Garland was a citizen, attached itself to the so-called Confederate States; the petitioner followed the fortunes of that State, and was one of the representatives in the lower House and was in the Senate of the Confederacy at the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces

In July, 1865, he received a full pardon of all offenses committed by him.

He now produces this pardon and asks permission to continue practice as an attorney, without taking the oath, which he is unable to take by reason of the office he once held in the Confederate Government.

He says the act of July, 1865, is unconstitutional and void, but if legal, that he is relieved by the pardon of the President.

The Court proceeded to examine the character of the oath in question, saying, as it cannot be taken by all attorneys it operates as a perpetual declaration of exclusion from one of the professions and avocations of life, and, therefore, must be regarded as a punishment.

In the exclusion is imposed a punishment for an offense which may not have been punishable at the time the offense was committed, and is thus brought into the character of an *ex post facto* law, as in the Missouri case just decided.

The office of attorney and counsellor is not like an office created by Congress, and which may be burdened by conditions. Attorneys are not officers of the United States; they are officers of the Court, and are admitted as such by the Court on the ground of their legal learning and good private character. The admission to the bar is a sufficient indorsement. From the time of entering upon practice they become officers of the Court, and hold office during good behavior, and can be deprived of it only by the Court. Their admission and exclusion is not a mere ministerial power. The Court is not the register of the edicts of any other power. A counsellor, however, does not hold his office as a matter of grace and favor.

To appear for suitors is something more than is revokable by a court or legislature. He can only be deprived of his office for misconduct or professional delinquency.

The question is, whether Congress can fix qualifications as a measure of punishment.

It cannot be indirectly done by a State, and the reason by which that conclusion is reached applies similarly to Congress. These views are further strengthened by the pardon of the President. The Constitution provides that he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. This extends to every other offense known to the laws. This power of the President is not subject to the negative control of Congress, which cannot limit its effect.

The benign prerogative of mercy cannot be averted by legislative restrictions. A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed and the offender. It blots out the consequences of the offense, and in the eye of the law the offender stands as guiltless as if he had not committed the offense. If a pardon is granted before conviction, it does away with a trial. If granted after conviction, the subject of it is made a man. The pardon produced by the petitioner is a full pardon, and subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with.

The effect of the pardon is to relieve him of all disability and from the consequences of his offense during the Rebellion. He is placed beyond the reach of pnuishment. To exclude him from his profession, is not embraced in the pardon. It follows from these views that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted.

The prayer of R. H. Marr is also granted, and the amendment of the second rule, adopted unadvisedly January 4th, 1865, which requires the oath to be taken by attorneys and counsellors, must be rescinced, and it is rescinded.

The majority of the Court are associates—Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field.

Dissenting Opinion.

Associate Justice Miller delivered the dissenting opinion. It was hoped the effect of the circumstances under which the law was passed would soon cease, in order that the statute might be repealed or modified. All good men looked for the return of better feelings between all sections, when the reason for the law would not exist, but the question now presented involved the exclusion from offices of public trust those who engaged to destroy the Government by force. This could never cease to be one of profound interest.

It is always delicate to say Congress exercised power not confided to it. In the act of Congress members are as much bound by oath to support the Constitution as are the Judges of the Court. The Constitution makes ample provision for courts of justice to administer the laws and protect the rights of the citizens.

Article third, section first, says the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, &c. Power is vested in the Constitution to fix their salaries, provide for all necessary officers, such as marshals and prosecuting attorneys, commissioners, jurors and bailiffs. By the act of 1789, commonly called the Judiciary act, it is enacted that parties may appear and manage their cases personally or according to the rules.

It is believed that there is no civilized society in the world where there are not attorneys or practitioners at law. The enactment which has just been cited recognizes the utility of this class of men. They are as essential to the working of the Court as are marshals, sheriffs, and other officers. As there is no instance of a court without a bar, the practice is a privilege on such conditions as the law-making power may prescribe. It is a privilege, and not an exclusive right.

Every State in the Union and every civilized Government on earth have laws by which the right to practice depends on professional skill and good moral character. The continuance of the right is made by law the continuance of these qualities. Attorneys are often deprived of the privilege when it is discovered they are of bad moral character. This is done by law, statutory or common; which is equally the expression of public will. Attorneys are subject to legislatures the same as judges. Congress has the power to prescribe the qualifications of attorneys and to prescribe the oath.

The act just declared unconstitutional is nothing more than a law that attorneys shall take the same oath as other officers in civil or military life. This looks at their past and future conduct, and all has reference to the overthrow of the Government. They are required to swear that they are not guilty of treason in the past, and will give their allegiance to the Government in the future.

That true and loyal attachment to the Government is made the qualification of attorneys, seems to be plain. History shows that members of the legal profession are powerful in a government, as they are the moulders of public sentiment and the power of the government, and they aid in the constitutional enforcement of law, as from among them the judges are selected.

To suffer treasonable sentiment unchecked, is to let the stream be poisoned at the source. If all attorneys in the past had rendered faithful allegiance to the Government, we should have been spared the horrors of the Rebellion. If this qualification is so essential to a lawyer, it cannot be denied that the law was intended to secure that position.

The majority of the Court, however, do not base their decision on a mere absence of authority to enact laws on the subject under consideration, but insist that the Constitution prohibits the enactment of such a law both by Congress and the States; that the present is in the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and that the provisions of the Missouri Constitution are in conflict with the Constitution for the same reason, and are therefore void.

First in regard to bills of attainder, we must recur to bills of attainder passed by the British Parliament to enable us to arrive at a conclusion as to what was intended to be prohibited by the Constitution. The word attainder is defined to be the corruption of the blood of the cirminal capitolly condemned, which takes place by the common law on sentence of death.

The party attainted lost all power to receive or give to inheritance. This attaint, or corruption of blood, continued to be the law of England at the time our Constitution was framed, and may be the law in condemnation of treason at this day. Bills or acts of attainder declared persons attainted, or their blood so attainted, so corrupted as to lose heritable qualities.

Section two of the Constitution declares the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

He then explained, at some length, his views on this section, showing that the framers of our Constitution struck boldly at despotic machinery, by prohibiting the passage of *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder, with the exceptions which the Constitution provides.

It remained to be seen whether the law of Congress and the Missouri Constitution were brought within this class of bills. It is not claimed that the act works corruption of blood, and therefore it is not a bill of attainder, nor did he see that it contained conviction of any designated persons.

It is true that acts were passed in Great Britain against persons whose names were unknown, but the laws leave nothing but the names of the persons to be made out, and to prove their association with crime committed. If not so, it would be a mere burden for men, and punishment could be visited only by proof of the guilt.

No person was pointed out by the act of Congress, either by name or description. It is said that this law was made to apply to those engaged in the Rebellion, but this is a mistake. It is applicable to all. The act does not declare confiscation, nor does it pronounce sentence or inflict any punishment.

It leaves the party himself to determine the act of guilt, or announce and pronounce their own sentence or innocence. It designates no name or guilt, and pronounces no sentence and inflicts no punishment; therefore, it can in no sense be called a bill of attainder. As to its being an *ex post facto* law and a penal statute, all will agree that it applies to criminal causes alone, and not to civil proceedings which affect private rights respectively.

Cases were cited in support of the argument, and the argument was continued to show the law imposed a mere oath of office. There was nothing on its face to show it imposed an additional punishment for any other act.

He maintained that the purpose of Congress was to require loyalty as a condition to practice in this Court, and not as the majority maintained as a punishment, and for past offences. The man guilty of counterfeiting may be saved by the President from the gallows, but a lawyer cannot by him be re-admitted to this bar.

It remains for the legislative power to say to what extent relief shall be extended.

As to the opinion of the case of Cummings, pronounced to-day, Judge Miller quoted Justice Story, who said that the whole power as to religion is to be left to the States, to be acted on in their own judgment; and in opposition to the views of the majority of the Court, quoted an ordinance of the First Municipality of New NewOrleans, imposing a penalty on the priest of the obituary chapel for performing service in the Church of St. Augustine; the priest relied on the clauses of the Constitution of the United States to protect him, but the Court replied the Constitution makes no provision to protect citizens of a State in their liberties—that was left to the State laws. And the case of Pomate was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The Constitution of Missouri says certain classes shall not exercise their functions unless they show their loyalty. This the majority hold to be unconstitutional, because the Constitution forbids it. In this discussion he, Justice Miller, had said nothing of the great evils inflicted on the country by the Rebellion, nor of the consequent hardships much more severe than any law. He had merely endeavored to show what the law is, and Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Swayne and Davis concurred in this opinion.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1866, TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT, CORNER OF BROAD STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, AS FOLLOWS:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, and connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:00, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:45 A. M. Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 9:20 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4:49 and 8½ A. M., and 3:38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10:00 and 9:40 A. M., and 4:18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 15 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 621 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ..... at 8:00 A. M

Pacli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M

Fast Line and Erie Express ..... at 12:00 M.

Parkesburg Train ..... at 12:00 P. M

Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 1:00 P. M

Lancaster Accommodation ..... at 3:30 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail ..... at 4:00 "

Philadelphia Express ..... at 7:00 "

Day Express ..... at 8:00 "

Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 9:00 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7:00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express at 5:50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class 2 25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class 1 50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's at 10:15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

At 10:15 A. M., 3, 5, 6, 8, and 12P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¾, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:00 minutes A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35, 11:05 minutes A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 6¾, 8:05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾ 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 6¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35, 11:05 minutes A. M., 1 3, 4¾, 6¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11:30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6:10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,

General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.

W. E. CLAYTON,

Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.

R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,

No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, On and after October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

Mr. Poland (Vt) said he had given notice that he would call up the Bankrupt bill to-day. He did not wish, however, to interfere with the pending message, but he would call up the Bankrupt bill when that, now before the Senate, was disposed of.

The pending question on the bill to regulate the tenure of office was on Mr. Hendricks' (Ind.) motion to strike out from the third section the following words :—

"And if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled as aforesaid during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. And during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office."

The proposition was debated by Messrs. Hendricks, Cowan, Williams and Frelinghuysen.

The latter gentleman read from Justice Story on the subject of the appointing power of the Senate. As the President had treated the Senate to a long extract from Justice Story, to prove the dangers of legislative usurpation, he (Mr. Frelinghuysen) would read the opinion of the same great jurist on Executive usurpation.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill contemplated nothing that was unconstitutional. It simply asserted the right of the Senate to a share in the appointing power as provided in the Constitution. The opponents of the bill had characterized it as revolutionary. He could see nothing revolutionary in it. He agreed that it was important to guard against the contingency of a vacancy in office, but he believed this bill did so.

If Mr. Hendricks' amendment were adopted, he feared the President would continue to reappoint men who had been rejected by the Senate. Of the two thousand removals made by the President since last summer, not one hundred of them had yet been reported to the Senate. If the amendment of Mr. Hendricks were adopted, the President could continue to withhold their names, and reappoint them after the adjournment. In several cases the President had reappointed men rejected by the Senate. This was the case of the Postmaster of St. Louis, and with the Collector at Philadelphia, and Internal Revenue officers elsewhere. If he (Mr. Sherman) believed the President would try to harmonize with the Senate, and send in other names after his nominees had been rejected, he would be willing to let him fill vacancies during the recess, but the President had manifested no such disposition.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Pa.) suggested to Mr. Hendricks that he withdraw his amendment for the present, and let the debate proceed on the general merits of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS complied with the suggestion of Mr. Buckalew, and withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) moved to amend the third section by striking out the words "expiration of term of office or other cause," from the first clause of the third section, which reads as follows:—"That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office, or other lawful cause, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter." His amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the third section by adding after the words "session of the Senate," in the clause proposed to be stricken out by Mr. Hendricks the following words:—"Or if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to any office the term of which shall expire during the session of the Senate."

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke on the general merits of the bill. He did not believe there could be any doubt as to either the constitutionality of this bill or the necessity for it. The absence of any provision in the Constitution giving the power of removal to the President, was presumptive evidence that the framers of the Government meant to deny him such power in express language. All primary or principal powers delegated to any department of the Government were mentioned in the Constitution. The Senate of the United States was placed in the situation of a council of state—as an advising body to the President, and as a check upon the Executive power.

Mr. WILLIAMS read extracts from the *Federalist* and other writers, to show the opinions of Hamilton, Madison and others on the subject, and referred to Supreme Court decisions, which, he said, though not directly upon the matter under consideration, were sufficiently explicit to lay down the doctrine that where there was no statutory legislation to the contrary, the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment.

In conclusion, Mr. WILLIAMS said that no man could say there was no necessity for this legislation, for this encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative Department was positively alarming. This attempt to buy and sell men with the patronage of the Government tended to produce results disastrous to the best interests of the country. The joint power of the Senate in making appointments was granted to it for a wise purpose, and the pending bill attempted to go no farther than was allowed by the Constitution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' speech the Senate, at 4 P. M., went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A page of Mr. Loan's manuscript was sent to the Clerk's desk, and read as follows:—"The crime (meaning the assassination of Mr. Lincoln) was committed, the way was made clear for the succession. The assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by Rebel hands, paid for by Rebel gold, made Andrew Johnson President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for his promotion was treachery to the republic, fidelity to the party of treason and rebellion."

Mr. Hale claimed that another sentence to the same general effect had been pronounced by Mr. Loan.

Mr. Loan denied that he had proceeded further than the sentence read, and asked Mr. Hale to state what he had supposed had been read.

Mr. Hale replied that that was the very thing he desired to have read.

Mr. Loan said he was not under any obligations to furnish any more of the manuscript than he had actually read.

The Speaker remarked that the speech being read from manuscript it had not been taken down by the reporters.

Mr. Hale stated that the words to which he referred were to the effect substantially as those read carrying the direct idea that the now President of the United States was a party to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and that he contracted to pay and did pay a price for that assassination.

Mr. Loan submitted that as Mr. Hale could not give the words excepted to, his point of order failed.

The Speaker said the ruling of the Chair will cover the whole case. The Constitution of the United States (Sect. 4, Art. 2) reads:—"The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Another section of the Constitution states that such impeachment must be tried by the Senate. On Monday last, the following resolution was offered by the gentleman's (Mr. Loan's) colleague. (The Speaker here read the resolution, and continued.) This resolution makes a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, without specifying particularly what the high crimes and misdemeanors are.

The resolution now open for debate—If a member in debating it charges that the President was an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, that is certainly in order, both under the Constitution and under the rules of the House; and for the reason, if it were not, then if any member charged the President with treason, he could not state the grounds on which he charged him with such treason. If it were not in order, then, if any member charged the President with bribery, he would not be allowed to state the particular grounds on which the charge was based.

The charge in the resolution is not a specific, but a general charge of "high crimes and misdemeanors" of which it says he is manifestly and notoriously guilty. The member from Missouri in debating it, sees fit on his responsibility to specify what he charges against the President of the United States. That is certainly not out of place.

Mr. Hale said he feared he had not stated the point with sufficient explicitness. His point was that the President of the United States could be put on trial only by a solemn form of impeachment, and that on a resolution declaring simply, as this did, that it was the duty of the House to inaugurate such proceedings, but before that was done, such charges could not be made against the President.

The Speaker said that would be a good point of order if the Senate were trying specific charges made by the House of Representatives; but before charges are made by the House, it is of course within the province of a member to state the points of his charge against the President.

At the request of the Speaker, an appeal was taken from his decision, for the purpose of deciding such an important point.

The appeal was laid on the table, only eight members voting against doing so.

Mr. Loan continued his speech. The sentence immediately following that accepted to by Mr. Hale was "That the President performed his part of this agreement as faithfully as the Rebels did theirs."

The resolution went over until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Major-General Wright, and of his subordinate officers, in reference to the condition of affairs in Texas; and the Attorney-General was directed to communicate the papers in the case of A. B. Morey, indicted in the local courts of Vicksburg, Miss., and his opinion thereon.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House with a list showing the number of small arms furnished by the manufactory at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also, the number of small arms furnished by contractors, manufactured in the United States, other than those obtained at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also, the number of small arms purchased from foreign countries and the cost thereof.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) moved to suspend the rules, so that he might offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, That the public interests will not justify a greater curtailment of the national circulation than four millions per month, or forty-eight millions during the year 1867, which forty-eight millions ought not to be exclusive of and in addition to the compound interest notes falling due during the current year.

Resolved, That in lieu of such an amount of compound interest notes as may become due and be redeemed within the year, as may be in excess of the four millions of currency now authorized by law to be withdrawn from circulation every month, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and required to issue legal tender notes without interest.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) inquired of Mr. Wilson whether he proposed to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) replied that he did not, because half of the session was past and no report had yet been made by that committee on this very important subject. He thought there should be some expression of the will of the House on the subject.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that the committee (Ways and Means) had been anxious for the past fortnight to bring the matter up in some way, but it had no opportunity of reporting to the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 74; nays, 67. Not two-thirds. So the resolutions were not received.

Mr. HOOPER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is not expedient to increase the amount of the National Banks for circulation beyond the amount of $300,000,000, now authorized by law.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 87; nays, 52; not two-thirds. So the resolutions were not received.

Mr. ROLLINS (N. H.), from the Committee of Public Expenditures, offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution, stating that Thomas H. Oakley, of the city of New York, had been duly summoned to appear and testify before the Committee on Public Expenditures, appointed to investigate frauds in the New York Custom House; that he had appeared and refused to testify, and

Resolved, That the Speaker issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Thomas H. Oakley into custody, and present him at the bar of the House, to answer for contempt of authority of the House in thus refusing to testify. Adopted.

Mr. COOK (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported joint resolution suspending the operation of the twenty-fourth section of the act of the 24th of February, 1864, which authorizes the payment of loyal owners of colored volunteers. Passed—107 to 35.

Mr. GRILLOM (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the repeal of all laws giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw any of the national legal tender currency from circulation, except the compound interest notes, which shall be funded in the bonds of the United States as they mature.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. BANKS (Mass.) offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, Traffic in laborers transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the Coolie trade, is regarded by the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral; and

Whereas, It is apparent, from the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, that to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victims captive; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its agencies, for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of Coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands. Adopted unanimously.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:—

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the collections in the First District of Illinois. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Quartermaster-General relative to the wreck of the steamer *Scotland* off Sandy Hook. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A message from the President of the United States, in answer to the House resolution of the 10th of December, regarding the occupation of Mexican territory by troops of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, and one from the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a message from the President of the United States relative to the revolution in Candia, with the report of the Secretary of State and accompanying documents. Same reference.

From the Secretary of State, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, in compliance with the act of July 4th, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Territorial laws of Colorado Territory were referred to the Committee on Territories.

A communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in reference to the extra compensations voted by various resolutions last session. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORRIS (N. Y.) presented the petition of B. M. Morris, Esq., and many others, of Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., approving of the Tariff bill agreed upon by the joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers, and which passed in the House of Representatives at its last session, and asking the immediate passage of the same into a law.

Also, a like petition, signed by all of the supervisors of Yates county, N. Y.

Also, a like petition by J. C. Shelton, Esq., and many others, of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y.

Also, a like petition by G. Arnold, and various others, of Coneous, Livingston county, New York.

Also, a like petition by D. C. Snyder, Esq., and numerous others, of Springwater, Livingston county, New York.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) presented the petition of seventy citizens of Alleghany and Cattaraugus counties, in the State of New York, in favor of a constitutional amendment giving equal and political rights to all men. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a petition of numerous citizens of Addison, New York, in favor of compelling all National Banks to redeem their circulation in New York city, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union came up next in order, the question being on Mr. Ingersoll's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) withdrew the motion.

The debate on the subject of the condition inserted in the bill, providing for impartial suffrage in Nebraska, was debated till the close of the day's sitting. It was participated in by Messrs. Broomall, Blaine, Bingham, Dawes, Ingersoll, Morrill, Shellabarger, Hill, Driggs and Banks.

The House seconded the previous question by a vote of 8 to 87, and then, without coming to a vote on the bill, adjourned at 4:40 P. M.

—Mr. Joseph Dickens, of the Saracen's Head, near Holbeach, England, has just discovered a mouse's nest in his garden, in which a winter's store of one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine filbert nuts had been secreted by the industrious little animal. The nuts measured half a peck, and weighed six pounds.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally; On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120 000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200 000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54 000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
40,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750 00
20 000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5 000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	90,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	196,900 00
$1 045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,289 75
	Cost, $1 030,552 05	
	Real Estate	38,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687 23
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,172. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$41,102 76
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,549 60
		$1,407,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James H. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, " A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Received from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$152 302 21
On Fire Risks..... 10,319 15
$165,671 46
On Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1865... 35,272 37
$201,943 83

PREMIUMS DETERMINED DURING THE YEAR.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$115 141 84
On Fire Risks..... 5,714 70
Interest, Salvage, etc., received during the year..... 11,743 28
$131,579 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.
Marine Losses.....$62 960 44
Fire Losses..... 632 05
Return Premiums and Reinsurances 23,002 57
Commission..... 4,857 10
State and City Taxes, Salaries, Rent..... 9 204 08
Printing, Etc..... 2 453 53
United States Taxes..... $102,990 77

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867.
Bills Receivable.....$71,576 74
Premiums outstanding and Interest Accrued..... 10,430 22
Union Bank of Reading..... 250 00
City 6 per cent Loan..... 35,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds..... 20,000 00
U. S. 6s, Bonds..... 7,000 00
U. S. 6s Loan 5-20s..... 10,000 00
Stock, etc., held by Company..... 2,350 00
Cash in Bank and on hand..... 2,170 34
Stock Notes and Stock Liabilities... 50,750 00
$245,427 30

At an election by the Stockholders of the Anthracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1867, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher,	J. R. Blakiston,
William F. Dean,	P. Sieger,
L. Audenried,	J. E. Baum,
D. Luther,	J. Kerr Mann,
D. Pearson,	J. B. Heyl.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, the following officers were elected:—
WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.
1 10 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary. 2

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
R. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas S. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL $250 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company avowably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $710,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 1§

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1§

SLATE MANTELS

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO,
9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respect ully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES, those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate, of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 39 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Macaine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.
3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 7§ ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS HALL, 1 BRADY Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7:30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 9:10 A. M., and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5:30 P. M.
7:30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7:20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9:25 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12:40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4:10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10:25, reach Oil City at 4:30 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day. Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12:50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Pumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6:30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9:45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4:22 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6:54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harrisville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:45 P. M. Passengers for Summerytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4:30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove (Hatboro', and Harrisville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connects at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.
2:30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15, and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS
On and after MONDAY, October 15, 1866, the trains will leave as follows:—
WE

MELPOMENE --- TERPSICHORE --- MOMUS.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.

THE GRAND BAL MASQUE

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC LAST NIGHT

The Deguise Distingue—Some of the Most Magnificent Toilettes Described—The Beauty, Merriment, and Incidents—The internal Adornments of the Academy—The Music—The Supper—The Dancing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

History of the Carnivals.

The Carnival, or Fastnacht, as it is termed, originated during the sixth century, and was continued under Pope Gregory, who originated the season of Lent. By degrees the Carnival was introduced into Southern Germany, while by the zealous generally it was denounced as an outrageous custom, because the first Christians during those days conducted themselves in a violent and turbulent manner. They would put marks on their faces, and dress as demons and ghosts. They worshipped Bacchus and Venus, and indulged in every kind of excess. The Carnival season lasted from Epiphany to the close of Lent; but the principal festivities were only held during eight days, and in some places only during three days. At the present day the Carnival is still celebrated with a great deal of prominence at Rome and Venice.

At the latter place the Carnival begins shortly after Christmas, and consists of a series of burlesque performances, bals masques, processions on the plaza, and, when princes are in attendance, by regattas and races. Formerly a second Carnival was celebrated at Venice in connection with the ceremony of uniting the Doge of Venice with the Adriatic. The Carnival at Rome lasts eight days, and consists principally of a series of masquerades and races. In Germany the Carnival is still prominently in vogue among people inhabiting the lands on the Rhine, especially at Cologne. The term carnival is derived from the Latin words *carne vale*, because it prohibits the consumption of meats.

The Carnival resulted from the saturnalias of the Romans, who commenced their feasts in December, and were introduced by them among the Christians. From Italy these Christian saturnalias were introduced in all European countries, and especially in Germany. From the mummeries of the Germans during the Carnival season originated the drama. At Nurnburg the first Fastnacht plays were presented by the "Master Singers" (Meister Saenger). The Fastnacht plays resembled the original farces among the French and the masks of the English.

Bals Masques—Their Origin.

Bals Masques are of ancient origin, dating further back than the Carnival. The court and society balls for centuries past have been arranged *en masque* in Europe. The combination of the Carnival and Bal Masque occurred at the Paris balls first about fifteen years ago, and since that time the Carnival Bal Masque has grown into such favor that it will probably never be discarded again.

The Carnival Bals Masques in Paris This Season.

The first of the masquerades at Paris this winter was given on Christmas eve. Notwithstanding that the worst things in the world are said of this pandemonium, almost everybody makes a point of attending it, either openly or clandestinely. It is in the interior of the boxes where the greatest interest is centred in an unknown visitor; and it is there where mystery reigns. If it were permitted to remove the masks, certain personages would be met there whose presence would cause no small amount of astonishment to individuals of both sexes. The assembly at these gatherings is this year as motley as usual. Simpletons and grown-up babes, in what the French call "summary dresses," mingle with Persians and Chinese. By-the-way, the latter are especially sought after, the opinion being that persons who have made long voyages for the purpose of gaining instruction must be the most agreeable talkers. The Montezumas were dull and heavy—Guatimosin was not to be seen. Veritable Turks in black dress coats crowded to see the fictitious Turks in the turban. The Egyptian walked with a solemn step amidst the crowd, through which he with difficulty made his way. There was a time when the most *elite* of Parisian society were more extensive patrons of this 'masking and mumming;" but then there were fewer of those magnificent masked gatherings which are now given every year at the Tuileries, at some of the Ministries, and at private hotels. The polite world who have access to these balls may be pardoned for neglecting the peculiar male and female society which go to the grand opera on Saturday nights. The shop boys and travelling strangers, and young ladies who are not accompanied by their mammas, can only deck themselves out with the dingy, faded finery which they hire at the costume shop of one of the children of the tribes. This costumed mob, who hire their gay attire at a comparatively small cost, cannot, of course, be compared with the wealthy polite world, who sport historically correct dresses, at the cost of many hundreds of francs. Nevertheless, the public masked balls in Paris, owing to the immense number of strangers, especially Americans, are this year very numerously attended, and the restaurants in the neighborhood of the Grand Opera and other places of masked festivity are crowded with people who do not hesitate to expend large sums of money on luxurious suppers.

The Grand Carnival Bal Masque Last Night.

This was decidedly the best ball of the kind we have ever witnessed, and was far superior to any entertainment that has ever been given by those noted caterers, Messrs. Abel & Risley, who have regularly furnished the Terpsichorean amusement each year with a success that has been really remarkable.

The Directory.

Managers—John C. Risley, Peter E. Abel, and Harry C. Risley.
Floor Director—Mr. Charles W. Smith.
Directeur Dansante—Professor L. G. Marini.
Musical Director—Professor Adolph Birgfeld.

The Decorations.

As usual, the parquette of the Academy was floored over, so that, with the stage, an extensive dancing floor is formed. This floor was covered with an imitation of tessellated tiling, diamond-shaped, of white and blue parchment—the whole pasted to the flooring. In the centre was a vast red ball, surrounded by borders of white and blue. In the centre of this ball the figures

"1867"

appeared as the only device of this beautiful arrangement. This was much admired by all, and was executed in the highest style of modern Parisian art. Mr. W. H. Matlack was the artist who designed and laid the tessellated tile. He was employed during the whole of yesterday in completing his portion of the work, assisted by twelve auxiliary artists.

The stage setting and scenery were under the care of Mr. Charles Hiebee, the scene-wright of the Academy. In the rear of the stage was placed the "Canal of Venice" scene, from *Lucretia Borgia*, representing the palace of the Doge—the canal in front with a magnificent gondola, lit up, floating in the canal. The side sets were the ball-room arras from *Les Vepres Siciliennes*, very neatly arranged.

The stage was well lighted by eight additional chandeliers, which produced upon the whole scene a novel, brilliant, and very pleasing effect.

The immense auditorium chandelier was elevated above the family circle, so that all in that part of the house could have a full view of the Carnival beneath them.

Around the balcony were hung one hundred beautiful cages, in each of which was imprisoned a canary bird, and from the hundred throats of these the most delightful music floated for hours, which was only drowned by the louder notes of the two grand bands.

The Music

was under the direction of the well-known *chef d'orchestre*, Adolph Birgfeld, and consisted of two bands—one on the right of the stage for marching and concert music, and one on the left for quadrille and dancing music. These bands comprised one hundred accomplished musicians, and, as usual, rendered the most perfect satisfaction. The programme selected was full and varied, embracing all of the dances—in all thirty-two selections. The music *carte* was as follows:—

Programme of Dances.

A. Birgfeld, Chef d'Orchestre. Promenade music by the Satterlee Military Band, Professor Herman Leader.
1. Carnival March. 2. Valse, plain—"Mabel." 3. Promenade. 4. Quadrille, plain—"Alexandra." 5. Promenade. 6. Galop—"Coterie Carnival." 7. Valse Schottische—"Slow and Easy." 8. Promenade. 9. Lancers—"Parepa." 10 Promenade. 11. Valse polka—"d'Or." 12. Valse, Deux Temps—"Provinciala." 13. Promenade. 14. Quadrille, plain—"L'Africaine." 15 Promenade. 16. Galop—"Needle-gun"—(Descriptive). 17. Redowa—"Dornenroeschen." 18. Promenade. 19. Lancers—"Sixth New York." 20. Promenade. 21. Valse plain—"Nur Leben." 22. Valse polka—"Qui pro quo." 23 Promenade. 24. Quadrille, plain—"Huntsman's." 25 Promenade. 26. Galop—"Cavalry Sheridan." 27. Valse, echottische—"Warren." 28. Promenade. 29. Lancers—"Eugenie." 30. Promenade. 31. Valse, plain—"Entertainment." 32. Galop—"Toujours mobile."

The Supper.

The supper was the best arranged of any we have ever partaken of during a ball. It was prepared and served under the advice of Professor Blot, by Messrs. Conley, Hunter, & Houck, caterers for balls and parties. The waiters were polite, the viands excellent, and the price reasonable—single tickets $2; tickets admitting three to the *tabe d'hote*, $5. Supper was served in the Foyer, with accommodations for four hundred persons, at from half-past 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock this morning. The bill of fare was as follows:—

OYSTERS.
Stewed. Fried. Escaloped. Raw.

SALADS.
Lobster. Plain Celery. Chicken.

COLD DISHES.
Roast Turkey. Roast Chicken. Roast Duck. Ham. Roast Beef. Corned Beef. Boiled Tongue.

RELISHES.
Worcestershire Sauce. Pickles. French Mustard. Cold Slaw. Cranberry Sauce.

PASTRY.
Charlotte Russe. Jelly. Italian Cream. Fruit Cake. Pound Cake. Fancy Cake.

DESSERT
Vanilla Ice Cream. Chocolate Ice Cream. Lemon Ice Cream. Strawberry Ice Cream. Oranges. Apples. Coffee. Tea.

WINES.
Champagne Veuve Cliquot, Heidsieck, and Benjamin Boucher & Co.'s California Champagne were served to order, together with Claret, Rock, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Scotch Ale, and London Porter and Brown stout.

The Dressing Rooms,

cloak, coat, and retiring-rooms, were all placed in charge of competent, honest, and urbane persons, and the management was quite satisfactory to all persons who had business in them.

At the Doors,

the scenes and incidents were at all times lively and absorbing. About twenty-five hundred tickets were taken in all, representing over five thousand dollars, which, with the receipts from the supper and bars, must have been increased to nearly ten thousand dollars. The number of persons present was estimated at about four thousand.

The Posies.

Each lady was presented with a beautiful and fragrant bouquet as she passed in upon the dancing floor. The programme was tendered at the same time. It was gotten up in unique style. Two circular red and blue leaves, bearing the names of the Managers and billet of the thirty-two dances, were bound together by red, white, and blue ribbon.

The Grand Entree

took place shortly after 9 o'clock, and elicited bursts of applause from the crowded balcony, family circle, and amphitheatre. The Directors of "La Coterie Carnival," in magnificent court dresses, led the van as usual, followed by hundreds of persons in every conceivable costume. There were two "Waddilloves," one "Paul Pry," two Queen's Own Cavalrymen, two "Marie Stuarts," one "Queen Elizabeth," six gipsies, eight clowns, one Satan, one Mephistopheles, one would-be Hon. Mrs. Cady Stanton, sixteen grotesque figures, walking two and two, called "Uncle Sam's Happy Family," labelled Ben Wood and Ben Butler, William B. Reed and Schuyler Colfax, Andrew Johnson and Wendell Phillips, John W. Forney and S. S. Cox, etc.

A well-know "jester of the ring" danced with a *petite* female *manege* rider, dressed as a page in blue and silver. A most brilliant dress, worn was composed of gold cloth, fitting tight to the body, and falling into a rich trail. Another was a light pink silk, the front skirt cut curtain-shaped, gold fringe trimming, exposing the feet and ankles.

There were no less than twenty Indians—one young lady as the "Wept-of-Wish-Ton-Wish" was exceedingly stately and elegant in appearance. Two Dogeas and seven Dukes graced the floor, while "Mrs. Haller" appeared but once. One "Duke of Richmond" was present, but we did not see him meet "Gloster." "Lord Dundreary" was present, without "Sam" or "Binney" to kick. There were six jockeys, two flower girls, and one "Fanchon," with her little hen. There were two "Hamlets," one "Queen Bess," two "Romeos" to five "Juliets," one "Friar" to four nuns. One young lady, attired as the "Goddess of Liberty," in a dress of red, white, and blue-striped silk, attracted much attention.

There was the Brobdignagian tribe of men, followed by hosts of fox hunters, peddlers, and the inevitable George Washington No. 2, the great matrimonial promoter and friend of the widows, selling his photographs.

There was a whole regiment of harlequins, gnomes, and general masqueraders on the floor.

Entree of the Dramatic Folks.

About midnight the masques were removed, and the members of the stock companies of our various theatres appeared upon the floor.

Mr. Howard Paul appeared as "Napoleon the Third." Mr. John Brougham was present in a domino. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were quiet spectators from a proscenium box. Miss Corney Jefferson and Miss Price were dancing during the latter part of the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt were also present.

About 2 o'clock this morning the masqueraders began to leave, but the musical programme was not played out until 3, when the canary birds sank to sleep, some never to wake, and soon after nothing was heard but the occasional slam of the door, as the weary dancers sought the cabs at the doors of the Academy.

Altogether, the Bal Masque of La Coterie last night may be set down as the most successful and pleasant ever yet given by that Association.

The Press Supper.

The journalists present last night were shown by Mr. Conley to a private room, where a table was set, and each "Knight of the Quill" was served with a supper that the "Slosher" of Artemas Ward would call "fit for the gods." Everything was nice, and the editors and reporters did full justice to the viands. The table was ornamented with a beautiful pendant picture of a Hoe "Lightning Press" on one side, and an "Old Ramage" on the other. Fragrant bouquets in pyramids graced the cloth at different points, and all who partook of the collation were grateful to Messrs. Conley, Hunter & Houck for their display of the necessary nutriment at the hour of midnight.

The Mecca Pilgrims.—Advices from Morocco state that the pilgrims have not yet returned from Mecca. The losses, sufferings, difficulties of the voyage, and the apprehension of the cholera, which was raging in Arabia at the period of departure for the celebration of their religious *fetes*, have so diminished their numbers, that only seventy-three embarked at Mogador, where they ordinarily collect by hundreds, and sometimes by thousands.

RELIEF FOR WIDOWS OF REBELS.

Generals Wise and Rosser on the Rampage—They Declare the Cause of the Rebellion Not Lost—Wise Anxious to be Buried in a Grey Overcoat—The South "Sublimely Unconquered."

RICHMOND, Va., January 14.—A large assemblage of citizens at one of the leading churches here was addressed this evening by Generals Rosser and Henry A. Wise on the subject of relief of the widows of Confederate soldiers. The addresses of both were warmly received and frequently applauded.

General Rosser said he was here as the champion of the cause of liberty and freedom, to awake the echoes of the country from North to South in behalf of the honored dead; to lay before you the claims of the widows and orphans of the numberless dead. Our duties to them are to do something for these helpless sufferers. He would decorate and erect monuments to our glorious dead; but we must not forget the living. We are entirely at the mercy of the conquerers, in whose hands is our fate, and who, instead of being magnanimous, are bitterly oppressive. I would have preferred to have died on the battle-field, at the post of duty, as my worthy comrade and statesman, General Wise, has said; but if we could ask the brave men who died for us what they would require, they would say, "Give our wives and our children bread." We must buy the charity of the world; we must go into the lottery business and offer a certain number of prizes, the first being the mansion once occupied by our honored President, Davis; the second the birthplace of our chieftain, R. E. Lee, Virginia's great son. Virginians, look at your own State, destroyed and made a slaughter-pen by the very Government whose institutions you once admired. She is now dishonored, made desolate and left helpless. Your soldiers have fought for glory and renown. They left home, wives, and children. They had seen the black horrors of war; but they went, inspired by God, truth, and liberty, to fight for their country. What are our duties to them? Have they not a right to expect that we would cherish their memories? We should die as they have died before us, unblemished. The death-knell of liberty was sounded at Appomattox. I have not been pardoned; have not asked for it; would not get it if I did. The cause lives, if not in the men in the women. The women carried on the war. The noble women and children who have lost husbands and fathers are entitled to our respect. We have no country, but we have some means to divide with them. There must be a comfortable and honorable provision made for the wife and child of every Confederate soldier. Virginia is my native State, thank God! I am proud of it. I have never seen the man that was ashamed of it. Maryland was trammelled, and could not assist us during the war; but now she is ready to pour out her treasure to help the suffering widows and orphans of Virginia. There are only six thousand widows in the South, and our eight millions of people must at once provide for them. The children must be educated. We know your influence and your power, and we expect you to do it. I have stopped the men bearing the wounded soldier off the battle-field, and made them lay him down to die, and go back to the fight. I have realized the bitter anguish of the wives and children for this duty. They call upon you now to-night to give food and raiment to their wives and children. The day of retribution is coming, and every man will receive his reward.

General Wise was then introduced. He said this was a touching appeal made by General Rosser, whom he seconded, who was only yesterday the champion of the cause that fell. No arm now can strike for it. We can only now repair our loss. The appeal for aid for our widows and orphans comes from one of Virginia's sons. Have I been spared to see the cause die out before we die? What evidence have we that that cause has died out? But when we see widows wail or hear an orphan cry, I feel then the cause has indeed died out. If you let one of them wail, you may well say the cause is dead. It shall be to your cost. Should every man and woman in the South give it up, I never will—never, never. I care not how much more of misery may be piled upon me, it will only be a monument reaching to heaven to reach heaven's ear. You never were worthy the cause if you let it die out. We are wailing and in want. My God! what a widow Virginia herself is! That is an aching agony, but God knows how I endured it. But I have endured it. The men whom I commanded were all my children. I looked at them not as a martinet would, but as citizens who were defending a noble commonwealth, and we cared not so the victory was won. Never has there been such unexampled heroism. When they followed me through disaster and defeat, the glory that was in my heart was that they knew I loved them. I would have loved them for that devotion and self-sacrifice in any cause half as good. I have wept over many of them whom I saw fall by the enemy's bullet as I would over my own son. When I die let me lie where I fall, wrapped in my grey overcoat. Leave the noble memorials you have begun, which are only vanity. The Confederate dead all, all sleep well, thank God! But the women—the wife that never knew want—who could not work—who, above all that suffer now, are the ones who need your charity. This is what the children and widow of the Confederate soldier now need. The mother will feel proud if you educate her noble child to emulate the heroism of his father, to strike for the same cause. That enemy who undertook to conquer the Southern people, three millions would not cover the number who were laid *hors de combat*. Eight hundred thousand will cover the Confederate loss. We must provide an asylum for both widows and orphans. We can raise the means by the plan proposed, and let the proceeds be invested in profitable account. Let no widow wail, no orphan want. I have never had the heart to see a man want when I have had a crumb for myself. Don't wait; look out for those that want, and you shall be blessed by Heaven. If you do not you are an infidel people, and your substance will be eaten up. Find out, give, and relieve. Virginia shall revive and be stronger than ever. Only prove if you are not fighting, yet you are still sublimely unconquered.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Anticipated Union of Spain and Portugal.—On the 8th of December the Queen of Spain, accompanied by the King consort and her son and daughter, set out from Madrid on a visit to the King and Queen of Portugal. The visit of the royal family of Spain to their royal neighbors at Lisbon (says a foreign journal) is an unprecedented event, and one which, in the present state of affairs in the Peninsula, is calculated to arrest attention. The Spanish court is aware that the revolution which appears to be impending in Spain will probably, if successful, assume a dynastic form, a desire being widely spread among the Spanish liberals for a "unification" of the Peninsula under the House of Braganza. The House of Bourbon is to be deposed from the throne of Spain, and the King of Portugal is to become King of the Peninsula. Such views unquestionably find favor among an influential portion of the Spanish people, and it is doubtless in connection with this circumstance that the King and Queen of Portugal are honored with a visit from their royal neighbors. There is also a rumor that the royal visit is meant to pave the way for a matrimonial alliance, as a good means of obviating any violent or immediate change in the royal politics of the Peninsula.

Bagdad.—Magnificent blocks of crystallized sulphur, dug at Hidvena, have arrived at Paris from Bagdad for the exhibition, with specimens of essence of petroleum, of pearls, of pit coal, and of broidered stuffs. From Mousul five species of marble, twelve specimens of minerals, several antiquities from Nineveh, marbles from the spot called "Yournong the Prophet," with inscriptions in undeciphered hieroglyphics, have arrived. On one of these marbles there is an eagle's head, with a wing on its back. Wines, gold and silver, stuffs, and carpets, are expected from Diarbekir.

Horse Meat.—In Berlin, horse meat has found so much favor that the number of horses slaughtered in a year has already reached two thousand six hundred, and is constantly increasing.

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Four other Companies were organized about the same time with the EQUITABLE, and their combined business for the year is $25,950,706, or $396,294 less than that of this Society, while their total disbursements, including losses by death and expenses, are about thirty-five per cent. of their total income, whilst the EQUITABLE was less than twenty-six per cent.

At the date of the organization of this Company in 1859, there were eighteen American Life Insurance Companies in the field, some of them having commenced business nearly twenty years earlier, and none of them having been organized later than 1853; and although this is but the seventh year of the Society, it is already doing a larger business than fourteen of the eighteen Companies above alluded to, while its percentage of disbursements to cash income is less than that of any of the other four.

Our next dividend will be declared February 1, 1867, and annually thereafter, and may be used in any of the following ways:—As cash in payment of premium—for the permanent increase of the sum assured—for the increase of the sum assured for one year or a term of years—for the permanent reduction of the premium—for the reduction of the number of years in which premiums are to be paid.

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